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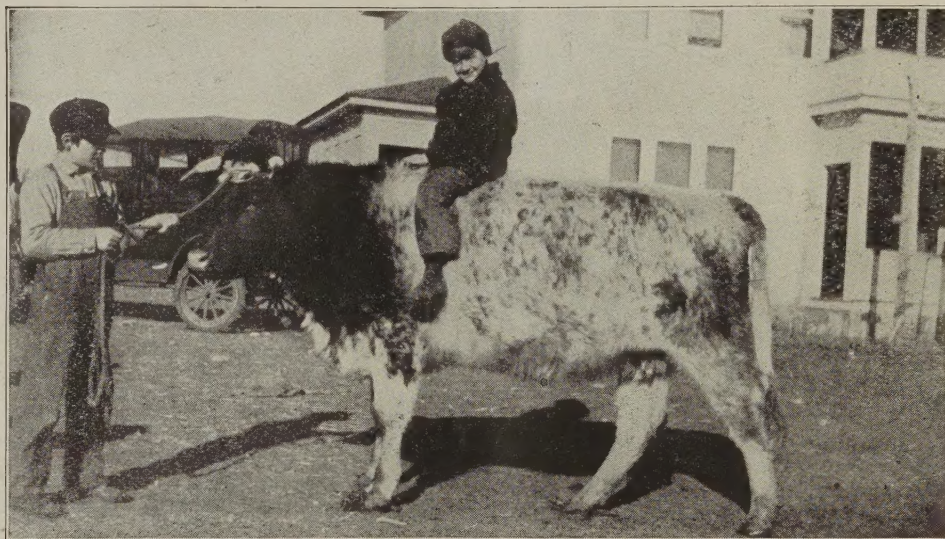
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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

January
1922

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



Its Good for the Boys—And Don't Hurt the Cow



Out West Short Skirts and Pantalets are Both in Fashion

The Herdsman

Faithfully the herdsman goes his way about the stalls and paddocks and out across the fields among the herd attending their needs. His duties are many and varied. He must be feeder and nurse—and skillful at both. Under his care the new-born calves grow in stature and strength—and grow also in value.

On bitter days of winter when the storm's blast chills, he gathers his charges in protected places, only to have them again in the open when the wintry tempest has spent its fury. No schedule of hours marks his work day. He gauges his service by the requirements of the task. However irregular his own rest or provisioning his daily rounds are timed with methodical system.

Ere the sun has cast its golden rays across the eastern sky he moves with thoughtful care among his pets, for such as a rule they are, and when the day fades and darkness steals along the vale and up the slopes, he feels a sense of guardianship for his kine, like the shepherds of old.

The improvement of herds and flocks and the success of ownership largely rests with the caretaker. The earnestness with which he discharges his duties and the adeptness which he displays measures with near-accuracy the extent of such improvement and success. In the herdsman's calling attentiveness and a faithful effort to obtain useful results are basic qualifications. There is a growing acknowledgement of the importance of the herdsman's sphere—an expanding appreciation of the true herdsman's worth. There exists a mutual relation between dependable herdsmen and their employers encompassing the scope of the operations.

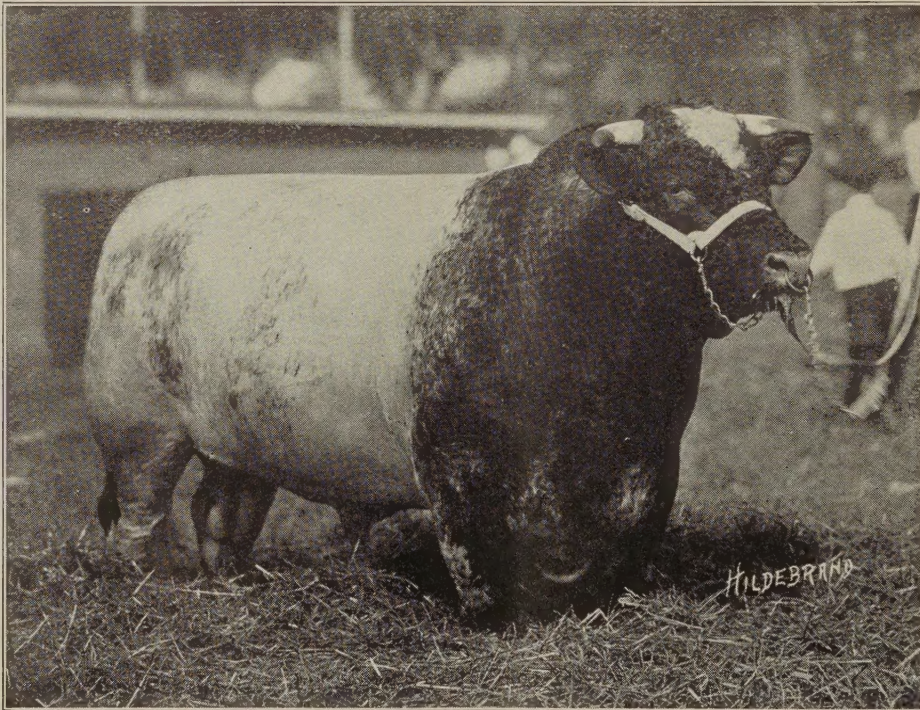
Ours is a new country as yet in the development of herds and flocks and with the inevitable increase of purebred kine there will unfold a broadening field for caretakers—herdsmen who are capable—and worthy.

THE EDITOR.



Courtesy Jno. Regier, Whitewater, Kans.

There's Been a Transformation in Western Kansas



Courtesy Miller Bros., Britt, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Village Javelin an Iowa State Fair Junior Champion

Mr. Harding's Observations in South America

In an address before the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, General Executive, F. W. Harding gave an interesting review of his travels in Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am going to take you for a little trip of 7,500 miles to Montevideo, Uruguay. Montevideo is a city of about 400,000 people. It is the most cosmopolitan town in South America. Uruguay is about the size of one of our states, like Illinois or Ohio. Cattle breeding is the principal industry. Sheep breeding was the foundation of the wealth of Uruguay. Hereford cattle have got a little start of us in Uruguay. Shorthorns are gaining. The show at Montevideo the week that we arrived is about the size of one of our state fairs. The champion bull at Montevideo was



Courtesy Estancia Monzon Heber, Uruguay

Good Breeding Here

probably equal to one of our average champions in this country.

"The best part of the country of Uruguay begins at the river Platte and gradually thins out as you go away from the river Platte for 200 miles until you get into the plains country where sheep grazing is carried on principally. I traveled in an automobile. I made the record in Uruguay, I was told, traveling 200 miles from six o'clock one morning to nine o'clock at night. I saw a wonderful grazing country, a country of small streams all through, no artificial methods for getting water to the stock. The grasses were good. The cattle looked very much better than they do on our ranges, coming out of the winter months. I was there just at the opening of spring.

"The principal packing houses of Uruguay are in the city of Montevideo. Our shipments to Montevideo have in the past given satisfaction so that we are going to have more trade with that country. If any one country in South America feels more friendly toward the United States than another country I believe it is the enterprising country of Uruguay.

"Through that small country they have a system of rural societies. The districts have a capital head, a rural society. Two of the gentlemen of the delegation up here this last winter are the presidents of two of those rural societies. They function in conducting the shows and sanitary regulations and in every matter of interest to livestock and agriculture, and they really are important institutions in carrying on their livestock and agriculture.

"From Uruguay I went up into Brazil, the state of Rio Grande in southern Brazil. Rio Grande is near the size of two of our states, like Kansas and Nebraska. There are nine million cattle in that one state of Rio Grande. Armour has a packing house at Santa Anna on one side of the state and Swift has a packing house the other side at Rio Grande do Sul. Wilson & Company has a packing house also at Santa Anna.

"Trains in Brazil are not to be compared with our railroad systems in this country. The road is narrow gauge to start with, and the general plan is that the trains are run days, from five or six o'clock in the morning until eight or nine o'clock at night and travelers put up at hotels over night and start on their journey the next morning, getting up fairly early. One notes traveling across that state of Rio Grande an appearance quite similar to the gently undulating sections of Wyoming, I should say, and, like Uruguay, it is well watered, small streams and springs are general.

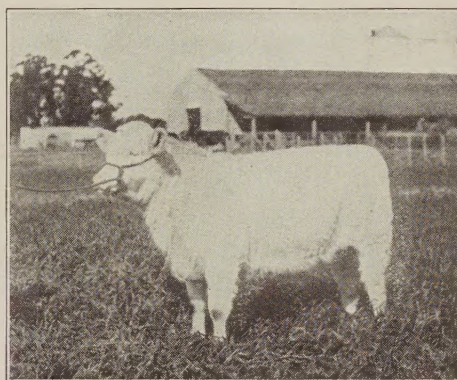
"They have only begun to improve their cattle. You see the long horns that we saw in Texas in early days but they are beginning to improve their herds. It is estimated that only 250 ranch owners of this nine million cattle population have used any improving influence in the way of good bulls.

"A shipment made this year to southern Brazil by a few men interested in the welfare of Shorthorns in this country met with a very favorable reception. They were landed at Rio Grande do Sul. It was common talk through that country that these twenty-five Shorthorns were the best lot of Shorthorns ever landed in Brazil. I believe that is one of the countries that offers a possibility, a great possibility, though it may not come all at once, for our Shorthorn cattle of medium class.

"One interesting thing is transpiring and the people are talking very much about it in southern Brazil. Twenty-five hundred steers grown by one owner were shipped to Armour & Company at Santa Anna. About half of them were Shorthorn crosses, sired by purebred Shorthorn bulls, and the other half were sired by Hereford bulls. These cattle were weighed as killed and at the con-

clusion of the killing of the twenty-five hundred head, all three-year-olds, it figured out that the Shorthorns had weighed on an average 175 pounds a head more than the others. These men have grasped the point, and I am sure it is going to prove a very useful influence in furthering Shorthorns in southern Brazil.

"In central Brazil and farther north you get toward the tropics, and although some estancia owners have been enterprising and have endeavored to improve their cattle, they have what they call the Burney fly. It is a very serious pest, and the purebred bulls that have been brought into the country have, on the whole, been short lived, so that the improvement has been slow in the central part of Brazil. The country is better adapted to hog raising. Nevertheless,



Courtesy Estancia Monzon Heber, Uruguay

Monzon Maid 2d a Prizewinner

the second largest packing house in South America is located at Sao Paulo, in central Brazil, and another one nearly as large, so that they have the facilities there to meet the growing cattle and hog industry in that section.

"Before leaving that country I called on the Minister of Agriculture, Sr. Lopez, at Rio. I was told that I had accomplished quite a feat, that I had arranged an appointment with him and had a conference all in the same day. It developed in our conversation that the Indian bull (Brahma) was the popular cattle in crossing for some parts of Brazil, and many Brazilians are still upholding this Indian cross. Sr. Lopez inquired of me what advances this Indian bull had made in the United States in crossing. I told him that only in a small part of Texas was that breeding carried on to any extent, and there was not any chance for a further development in our country. To my surprise he dispatched his son to his file and brought out a yearbook on the Department of Agriculture at Washington, translated to Portuguese, and showed me where a representa-

tive of the Department of Agriculture had written of the prospect of the Indian (Brahma), bull becoming vastly more popular in southwestern United States than now; that the cross was nearly proof against Texas fever. It was rather difficult for me to combat that statement, but I did not leave the gentleman without offering the services of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to carry out a possible opening, a very encouraging one, in fact, for Brazil offers to pay half of the first cost, and all the expenses on imported bulls to that country ordered direct by the estancia owners, who are going to use the bulls, the orders placed through the government of Brazil. You might say it has not been operative because the times have not been right for going ahead. However, a small shipment was made from the United States by a native of the southeastern United States who was perhaps a little easier to please in his selections than he should have been, and the impression of our United States cattle as a result was not a good one. I hope we have overcome it to an extent with the twenty-five cattle that I have referred to.

"It is about seven or eight days from Santos to Buenos Aires. The country of Argentina, I say it seriously, I believe is the richest and most fertile for the same number of acres that you will find in any part of the world—any part of the world that I have seen. The average size of an estancia is some three or four leagues, and a league is 6,250 acres of land. I haven't said before that the people of Argentina and in those South American countries seem to be feeling business much better than we are. Possibly it can be accounted for in the customary way of growing out cattle from their production as calves to the market age. It is all done under one ownership. If they have made a loss at any step in the life of the calf to the market age their bookkeeping has not developed their weak spot. They know their invest-



Courtesy Estancia Monzon Heber, Uruguay

Young Things of the Right Type

ment. They know the sale price and they make money even at the present prices which are more than cut in two from one and two years ago. This should bring home a lesson to us in the United States, and indicate that more breeding and feeding out by the breeders is a good method of making our cattle business more profitable. We should do more breeding on the farms of this country, feeding the cattle out to market.

"The show at Palermo in the Argentine is a wonderful show. It is wonderful, particularly because it is the largest Shorthorn show in the world. There were twelve hundred and some odd Shorthorn bulls in this exhibition and I say to you gentlemen that I did not see a single animal of those twelve hundred that had not been well fitted, well conditioned. As those animals are paraded around the rings, usually in classes of about fifty head, you can understand what an impressive sight it was. The cow and heifer show is much smaller than the bull show, 750 cows and heifers. Eight hundred and eighty-six

Shorthorn bulls sold for an average price of twelve hundred dollars, based on our present rate of exchange. It looks like the Shorthorn business is still good in the Argentine.

"Another thing that will appeal to us is the large number of cattle kept on a given acreage. It is not unusual to run one animal to two acres the year around. I visited one estancia of John Nelson, where they are operating six leagues. It was only one of several similar places. There were seventeen thousand cattle on these six leagues of about thirty-five thousand acres, so that you can estimate that it must be rich land and very productive to carry that number of cattle the year around. Another sight was five hundred and fourteen Shorthorn stock bulls in one pasture. It was not the breeding season, and these bulls were all in one pasture, and they were nearly all bred by the Nelsons from their pure-bred herd.

"To make such a long trip and to make it a short story is difficult. I would like to refer to our cattle that have gone to the Argentine. On the whole, they are giving very good satisfaction. At the show that I have just referred to there were no less than twenty animals that received tickets standing above eighth place, that were directly out of North American ancestors. The second highest priced bull sold for about \$17,000 gold, and was out of a Lavender cow that came from the state of Indiana. The Shorthorn sale, the only one of North American cattle that had been concluded when I left there, made the highest average of any similar number of cattle in any sale this year.

"I have spoken about a large show, but I have returned to Chicago, fellow breeders, to see the greatest Shorthorn show that I believe was ever put on in any country. My reference to the Shorthorn cattle in Argentina was more as to uniformity, for in Argentina it is as difficult to pick out high class herd bulls from that number as in other countries."



Courtesy W. J. Rogers, Union Center, Wis.

Juneau County Shorthorn Breeders Picnic

Relation of Livestock to Business Reconstruction

By George J. Woods

Lincoln, Nebr.

The effort as well as the duty of business people, whether in financial circles, manufacturing, wholesale or retail merchandising, or farming, is to bring about an adjustment that will place business in general on a going basis and admit of its continuing on reasonably prosperous lines for a long period. We are all concerned with the problem and from what I can observe and what I learn of the observations of others who are in position to arrive at dependable conclusions I believe we are as a whole endeavoring in a spirit of fairness and with intelligence to find a solution of this problem. That in itself is a wholesome sign. There have been few expressions calculated to arouse prejudice. Take for instance the reversal of conditions which came suddenly upon the farmers. They sustained great losses in the falling of prices precipitously; then as if that wasn't sufficient high shipping rates were imposed and various other influences adversely affected the farmer's business. There have been complaints and remonstrances, justly and naturally, but we have heard no wail, no appeal to class prejudice; we have witnessed no inclination towards socialism. In this

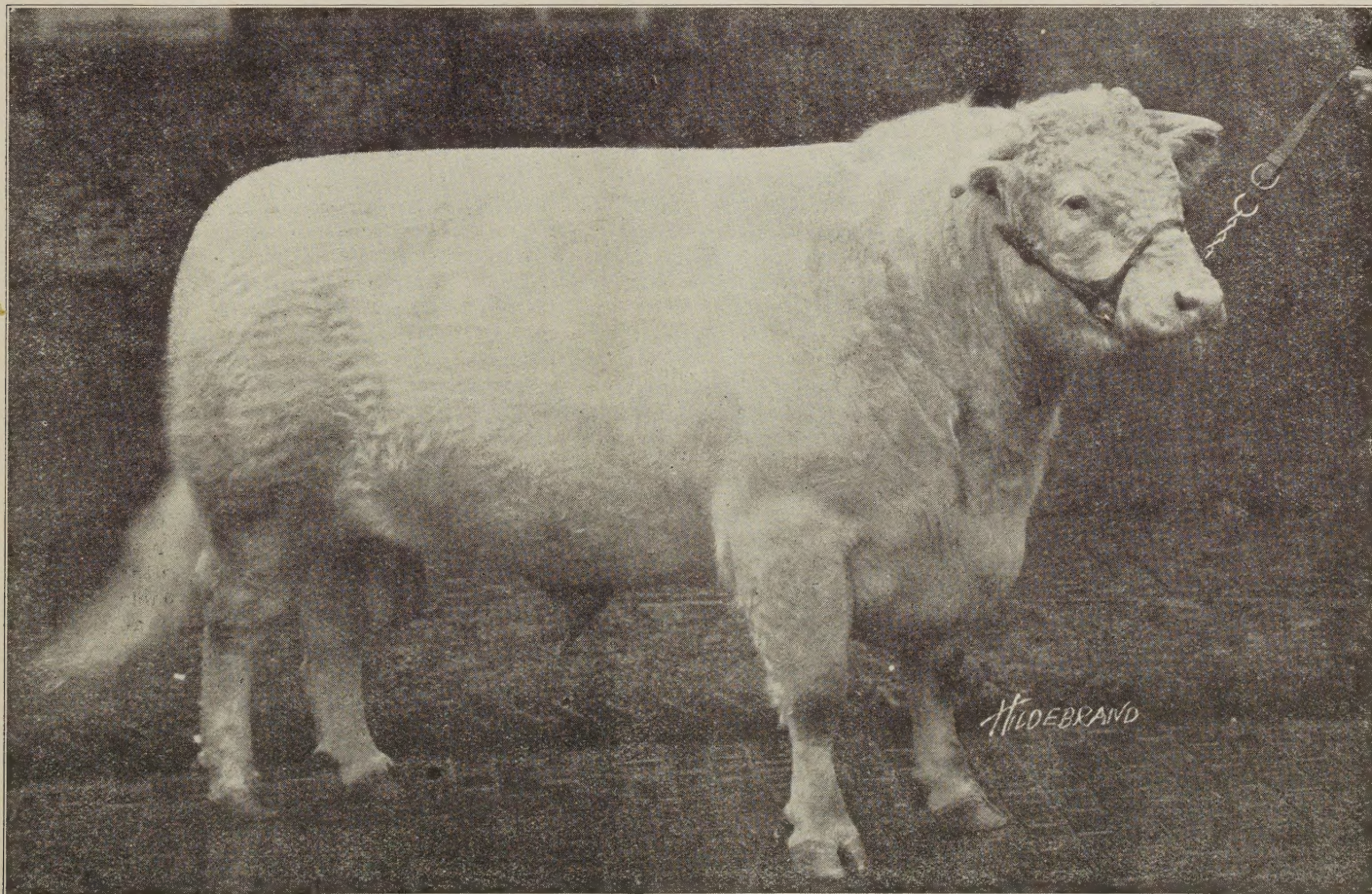
unfortunate and disheartening situation the farmers and stockmen have accepted their lot, displaying a spirit of real courage. They have undertaken to correct these evils in a methodical and determined way which was not only their right but their obligation. They recognized the inequality of the arrangement but they did not ignore that other classes were passing through a readjustment experience and that with applied intelligence and clearheaded determination the conditions would be so readjusted as to eliminate as far as humanly possible the existing inequalities. We have displayed a lot of character, a lot of stableness and sober judgment in that experience. We seem to have acknowledged that this abnormal situation was inevitable because it followed a war that was in every way abnormal and disarranged and realigned the whole structure of world government and trade relationship.

The war came on more suddenly than the final adjustment of its aftermath can possibly do, but there are unmis-

takable evidences of a good deal of progress already made toward the latter accomplishment.

We have accomplished a good deal in fact when we realize that the days of quick profits of large proportions are past. We seem to have learned that the sure way to permanent prosperity is through hard work, close application to our business, and the employing of the best methods in the operation of our several business lines. We have in a brief space of time learned how to economize. We had nearly forgotten this during the days of war profits but under the stress of the situation it didn't take us long to fall into the useful practice again.

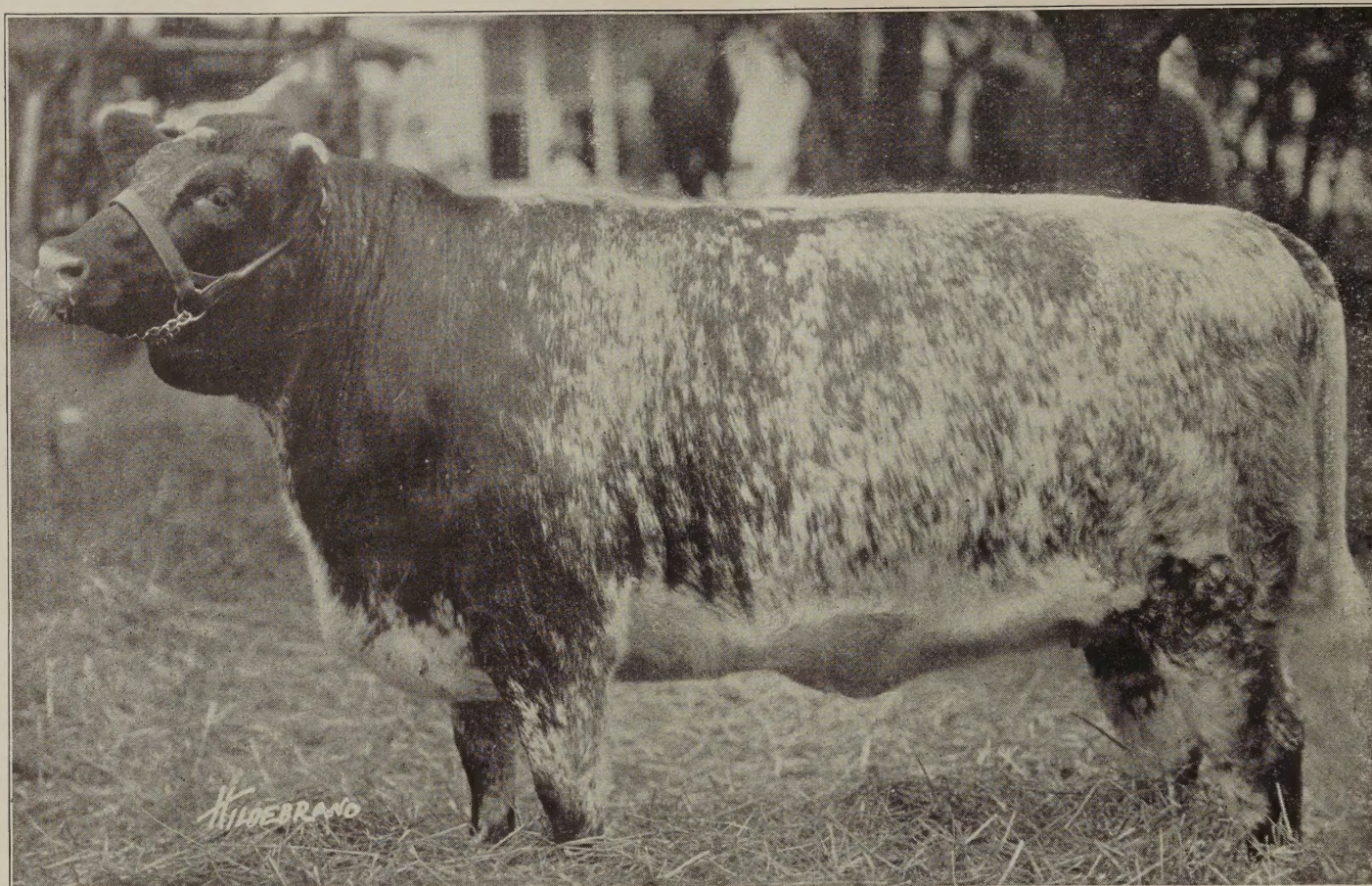
It seems to me when considering the problems of agriculture and its close relationship to nearly all other businesses the sure way to better times is the growing of more livestock of good breeding. I have watched the shipments yarded at the Omaha Stock Yards more or less closely for a good many years and I have seen hundreds, perhaps thousands, of carloads of cattle that I knew at a glance made no money for the producers and at the same time, perhaps in adjoining pens, I have seen other ship-



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Cloverleaf Royal, Senior and Grand Champion Bull, International, 1921



Courtesy W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.

Photo by Hildebrand

Countess Vesta, Junior and Grand Champion Female, International, 1921

ments that I knew as readily could not fail to have made money for the producers. The difference was in the individuality of the cattle making up these shipments. This difference was due entirely to the breeding. The producer of well-bred cattle is almost certain even under adverse conditions to realize a satisfactory profit. I have watched the sale reports with particular interest during the past few months and I have rarely noted one that did not show a range of prices high enough to make money for the grower if his operations were on a practical basis. This applies with particular force to your Shorthorn sales and it is this fact that the farm owners or the tenants need to clearly understand, and act in accordance with their understanding. We hear a good deal about the shortage of beef cattle. I presume there is a very considerable shortage but whether there is or not the profits are made by the growers of the better cattle regardless of the breed. The producer of the inferior kinds usually makes a small profit if any at all whereas the producer of good cattle, well-bred cattle, rarely sees a time when his cattle fail to make fair profits.

In the working out of prosperous conditions among the stockmen and farmers I believe there is nothing more vital than the producing and developing of well-bred livestock. We can't get away from that, and beef cattle are adaptable probably to more farming conditions in all

sections of the country than any other class of livestock.

I believe the development of small herds on our corn belt farms is one of the necessary movements toward this end. It is encouraging to note that there is already a good deal of progress in that direction. The discontinuance a few years ago of beef growing on a large percentage of the corn belt farms came about naturally enough in view of the prospects at the time. Yet it was a mistake and it is fortunate that we are getting back on the old basis, that of stocking the farms with cattle, turning off a few each year; milking the cows as far as it fits into the owner's program; feeding them the corn and the forage that grow on the land and keeping the fertility in the soil. That is a winning plan. There is always something to sell that will bring in a little money yet not enough to get the producer excited over his cash intake. This has its value, because the money then very likely will be invested where it will do the most good.

I have often thought that the average farmer overlooks an opportunity he has for accumulating profits in the building up of his soil and the improvement of his livestock. In the future farm land will be valued by its producing power. Two farms side by side originally of similar producing ability will sell in the future at a wide difference in price because one has been brought to a high state of production and the other has

been depleted. This is in fact one of the easiest methods of accumulating value and should be considered now with greater seriousness than ever before because as we all recognize there isn't any cheap, unoccupied land of any consequence available any more. The farmer must look to the improvement of the acres which he now owns for his future competence and as time goes on this situation will be emphasized. I foresee the day when farms, well maintained where the fertility has been conserved and increased, reaching a high valuation. On the other hand depleted farms can only have an indifferent value. The easiest and surest method for retaining and increasing this fertility is livestock and if good livestock, there is then the income from the sale of the surplus that will see the producer through; enable him to meet his interest payments, and reduce his obligations, or if he is fortunate enough not to be in debt, to accumulate money for future investment.

Personally I have always looked with favor upon the growing of hogs along with cattle and on many farms, a reasonable number of sheep. It has always seemed to me that there were more regular profits by a combination of this kind. I understand that there are some advantages where purebred cattle are grown in having the farm fully stocked with them. That is a matter to be gauged by the individual producer. In studying the purebred cattle breeding situation it has seemed to me that those



Courtesy University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Shorthorn Steer Herd, International, 1921

breeders who disposed of their surplus at moderate values generally had more profits to show after a few years' operations than those who demanded high prices for their surplus. This is in line with my suggestion at the outset, that there is an advantage in economy and I can understand that the man who buys your breeding stock, for instance, at moderate prices is likely to realize profits to such an extent that he will be returning to make further investments with you. Boom prices are all right under certain restricted conditions but if they prevail generally the period of prosperous selling must be of limited duration. This is a business principle and applies to any line. Like the war it is abnormal.

I am firm in my conviction that we are moving toward prosperous times but I do not wish to see these times become so abnormally prosperous as to lead us quickly to a decline. I hope for a period of reasonably active demand that will assure a fair degree of profits and continue for a long period. I believe as a rule we entertain a similar hope. I believe our opinions are in accord as to the best course for business to follow.

One thing is certain. We need not expect any return of high prices for the grain and forage crops that grow on our farms. We haven't any promise of attractive profits there. We are forced virtually to the business of mixed husbandry, diversified farming. It is fortunate that we are because this will assure

the maintenance of soil fertility which is one of the fundamentals in continuous thrift among the farming population.

We are to be congratulated because the necessity of maintaining the industry of agriculture as essential to the business life of the country has had acknowledgement. Until comparatively recently we have never had this acknowledgement to the same extent we have it now from the financial and lawmaking bodies. Agriculture is better grounded than it ever was before and I believe there is more practical intelligence among farmers as a class and a more general application of business principles.

One of the evidences of actual progress in my judgment is that a more workable relation between farmers and stockgrowers and the several lines of business with which they have contact exists. There is more cooperative spirit than existed in pre-war days. I regard the increasing numbers of purebred herds or grade herds of high standards as one of the most encouraging signs pointing to future prosperity among the farming element. As the farmers who are now grain growers or who have had their farms stocked with indifferent types of farm animals increase their patronage of these better herds there will be a continuous advance in the right direction.

I see in the immediate future an approach to better conditions in agriculture and I recognize that the present attitude of the stockgrowers is a real factor in speeding this approach. Let me emphasize—good lands operated under a system that will conserve the fertility, stocked by herds naturally thrifty and productive of milk and beef under business-like management, offer the greatest assurance of stable, continuous prosperity. In this connection it would be difficult to conceive of any breed of cattle that would fit in to this plan more acceptably than the Shorthorn.

Public Business Efficiency

By W. A. Cochel

The tendency of the times is indicated by the action recently taken by the Board of Tulsa County Commissioners in establishing at their county farm a herd of the utility type of Shorthorns. Such institutions are usually managed by men who consider the farm as a necessary haven of refuge for unfortunates, who will find their meals and shelter an improvement over their previous lot, hence little or no attention is given to efficiency in management or operation. Tulsa county has selected a county farm, one located on the main road leading from the city, convenient of access and with possibilities as to agricultural development which are very favorable. It is expected to develop a place in which these citizens can take a considerable amount of pride, yet nearly, if not quite self sustaining.

The commissioners feel that the county farm should serve as a demonstration and guide to local farmers, occupying a place in the county similar to that which the farm at Stillwater holds in the state.

After careful study they realized that Tulsa county farmers depend upon production of both beef and milk. Few of them have the training, experience or equipment necessary to maintain herds which are used exclusively either for beef or milk. The conditions under which they operate and the feeds at their disposal are such as to preclude the use of cattle which have been highly developed for maximum production. The great bulk of them would be unable to secure a production of more than 8,000 to 10,000

pounds of milk even if supplied with cattle capable of producing twice that amount. Financial limitations prevented the payment of maximum prices for cattle of proven ability hence they decided to secure a group of Shorthorn cows which had demonstrated their ability to classify as 'the farmers cow.' In selecting individuals due attention was given to size, scale and ruggedness, feminine heads, straight backs, deep bodies and well balanced udders of ample size, sound and which milked out well. The calves from these cows all showed evidence of heavy milking tendencies by their bloom and condition. The cows were found in small herds where a number of them had served as family milk cows by dividing their production between the calves and the milk pail. The bulk of them were

in ordinary pasture condition, showing the result of heavy production by an absence of flesh.

A study of the pedigrees indicates that they came from American families with two to five top crosses of Scotch blood following the earlier use of the best of Bates breeding. The names of Whitehall Sultan, Avondale, Cumberland's Last, Villager and Lavender Viscount appear in the footnotes, with Duke of Airdrie, Barrington, Wild Eyes and similar names further down.

It is the purpose to milk these cows castrating any inferior bull calves and developing those of approved type and form for sale locally. It is expected that a liberal percentage of the cows will give sufficient milk to entitle them to the Registry of Merit. Such individuals and their produce being retained as a foundation for the future herd. Those which do not come up to the required standard are of such type and quality as to sell with little or no loss as purebred cows to breeders who consider beef alone.

The bull calves which come from cows which demonstrate their ability for milk production will find ready sale among farmers who maintain small herds of grade cows for milking purposes. The other bulls will find a ready outlet among farmers who will use them for the production of steers. This plan is one which is based upon the known and proven ability of the Shorthorn for the production of beef and milk. It is one which could be adopted with success by a large number of breeders both small and large throughout all farming sections. It has

an advantage in that those individuals which fail to come up to required standards may be disposed of without sacrifice, while in handling strictly dairy breeds any individuals which cannot be milked profitably must be sold as canners. It has the further advantage in that bull calves can be profitably developed to meet the insistent demand on the part of farmers whose first question



This Kind Would Fill the Bill

in buying a bull is "How much milk does his dam produce?" instead of marketing them as veal.

This move on the part of the Tulsa County Commissioners may well serve as an incentive to breeders in all sections to encourage the establishment of similar herds in their own counties thus providing an outlet for a large number of cattle and at the same time making it possible to establish authentic records as to the usefulness of the dual purpose type of Shorthorns upon which the ultimate advancement of the breed will rest.

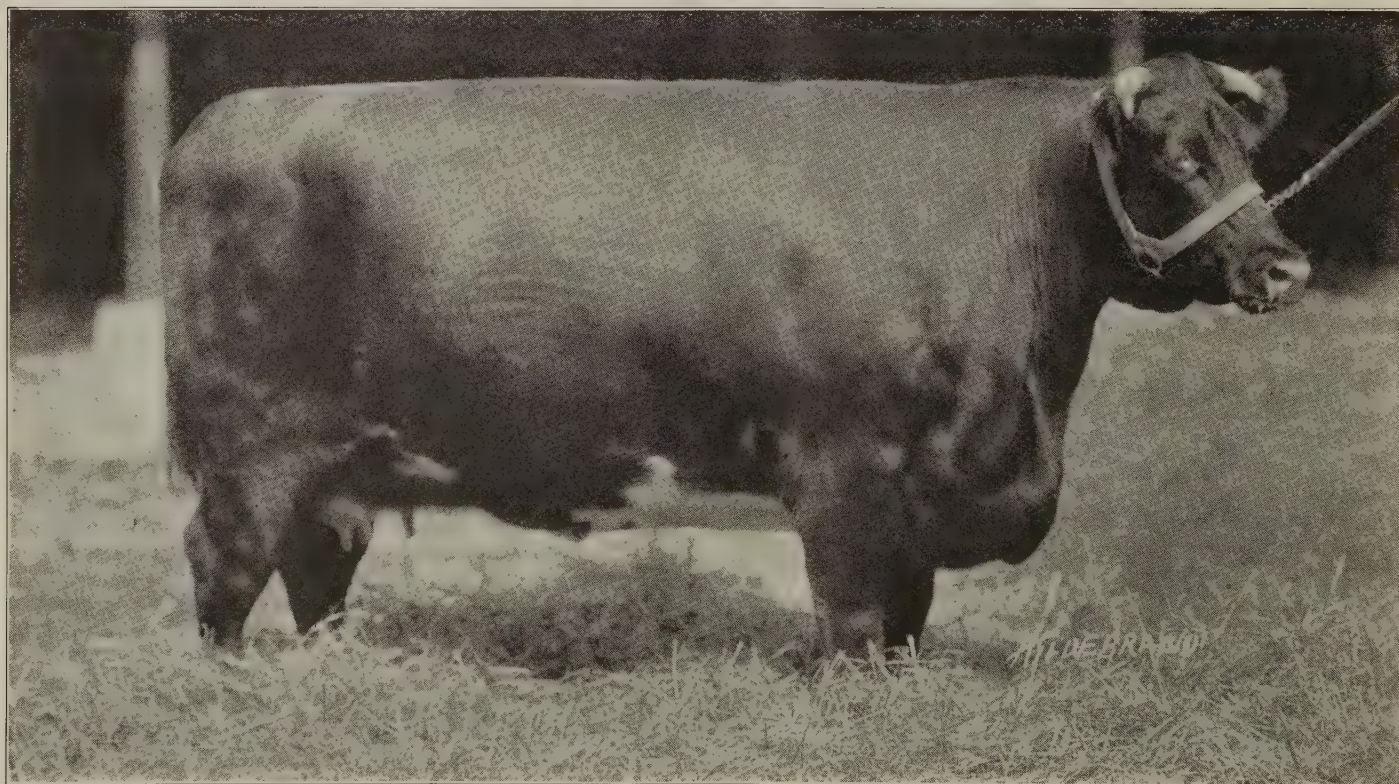
There is a most insistent demand for Shorthorns of beef type which are also heavy milk producers. Small farmers want them to furnish milk for the table and at the same time produce creditable steers. Larger farmers who make no pretensions of using milk for commercial purposes want them because experience has taught them that the calf which reaches marketable weight and finish at the earliest age is usually from a cow which has furnished an ample supply of milk during the first six to eight months of its life.

From a Banker-Farmer

D. E. Lomas, vice president of the First National Bank, Villisca, Iowa, writes:

"When financial conditions get better I look for an active demand for good cattle from the farmers. I think the time is now ripe for them to get better seed stock for the farm, for they now feel that they have raised inferior cattle long enough. I don't think they will buy the fancy priced ones, but they will want some good cows and heifers at \$200 to \$300 each. Any farmer can afford to buy such cows and put on the farm and keep them there and grow into a herd of good cattle."

"Many of the farmers in Iowa have introduced just enough dairy cattle into their herds to nearly ruin the herds. Shorthorns are the farmers' cattle and they now realize this more than ever before. When a farmer or breeder raises his own cattle he does not have to realize fancy prices to make them pay good returns on the investment."



Courtesy Maryvale Farms, Youngstown, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Lovely Thaxton 2d, Senior Champion Female, International, 1921

An Opportunity for the Young Man

By Hal Longley

of The Shorthorn World Staff

"If you always consider yourself green, you will never have cause to stop growing." A wise man once made this statement to a group of young men, concluding with the remark, "The man who considers himself completely ripe has only one step further to go and that will, of course, be—rotten."

The role of the young man who appears at county and district fairs, sales and larger shows, and who displays a keen interest in the business of producing better Shorthorns, is an important one—so important in fact that those who have made a distinct success of the business may well afford to go out of their way to cultivate him and extend him every courtesy in their power. The state of being great is, if they but realize it, a natural asset to these younger men for, in this state of mind, they are best fitted to grow and develop into the class of men who may carry on the great work of the generation of Shorthorn breeders now passing on.

The younger generation which is to inherit the business of further developing the Shorthorn industry may be divided into three separate and distinct groups, each with a place so important as to make necessary a complete volume in the description of their part in the work to be done.

By far the most important, in the minds of most students of the question, is the young farmer of moderate means—the young man who operates a farm and who elects to lay in a few Shorthorns of proper lineage as a means of increasing the efficiency of his establishment. He selects the Shorthorn because

it lends itself so perfectly to general farming conditions and because with a modest layout he may gradually work into the business as a specialty without interfering with his farming operations.

The statement has often been made, and rightly so, that these men form the backbone of the business, and this being the case they are due all the consideration and help possible from every source. The problem confronting young men in this class is a hard one but the man who combines vision, patience and tenacity, may attempt it with every assurance of success. If he has the power to look ahead, if he has tenacity of purpose and if he is able to rise above small losses and annoyances, there is no reason in the world why he may not by middle age have reached the position where his cattle business is a specialty and where his herd is equal to the herds of other men who have had more advantageous beginnings.

The writer has in mind the case of two brothers, Indiana men, which is an example to others who must start this way. These two young men lived on their farm and worked it themselves. They had, however, been students of the pure-bred Shorthorn industry and had vision enough to see that a small start would result in a successful finish if properly conducted. Their initial purchase some few years ago was an imported heifer, a daughter of Earl of Kingston, at a cost of \$900. Three heifer calves were

dropped by this first female and all three are now producing and have calves at foot. The rate of increase is much larger now and these men are realizing on their vision of some day coming to the point where their Shorthorn operations will be



They Grow into Value

their specialty. That they had tenacity of purpose is indicated by the fact that they were offered, in the earlier stages of their operations, \$4,000 for the Earl of Kingston cow with none of her heifer calves and the offer was refused because it would swerve them from their purpose. Their cattle venture has in no way interfered with their farming operations.

Another instance which is called to mind through recent happenings is that of a young man from northern Michigan who at the 1913 International sale purchased a Cruickshank Mulberry cow which cost \$130 after shipping charges had been paid to the farm. Handling the cattle business as a side issue to his farming operations, though being in every day attendance on the cattle, this man now has seventeen head of choice individuals, all from this foundation, and his operations have been so successful as to attract the attention of his banker who extended credit to the young man for the purchase of four more beautifully bred females and an outstanding bull at the recent Anoka Farms sale.

Young men whose circumstances permit only a start of this kind need not only study the lives of the many other already successful Shorthorn breeders to obtain encouragement. They will find that a large number have built their herds on this simple plan. Present conditions are extremely advantageous to a beginning of this kind.

In the second class come the young who through inheritance or with other financial backing are enabled to go out and acquire a complete herd in a short time. These men form an important class for they are at once in a position to supply the demand for better cattle. Their position is one which needs and deserves the helping hand of the older and more experienced breeder.

Then comes the third class—the young man who is "working for dad" on the



Courtesy Carr Bros. & Co., Bax Ave, Mich.

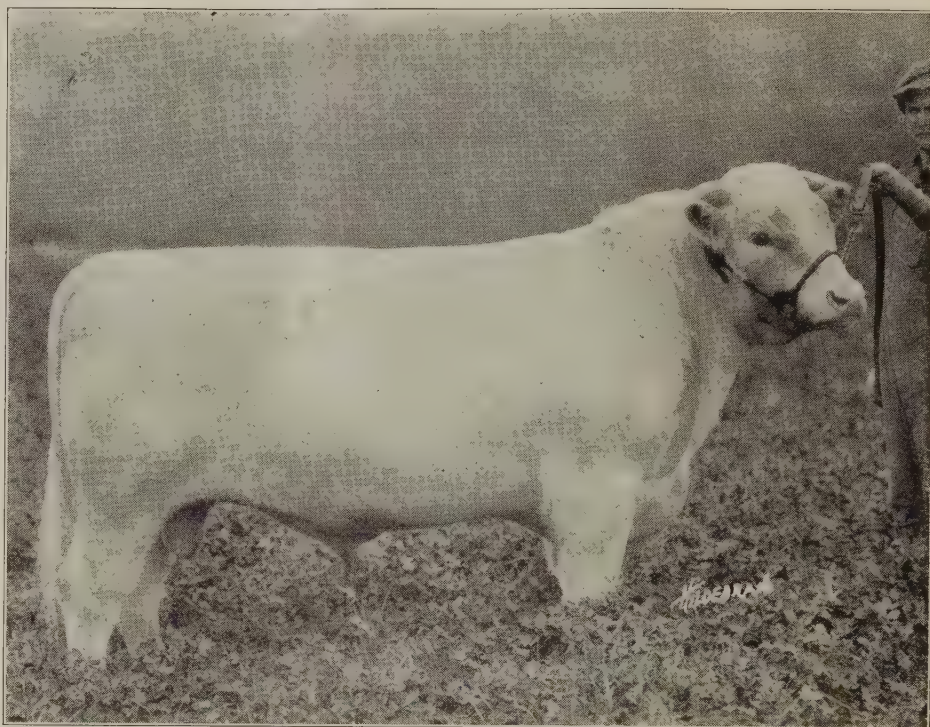
Photo by Hildebrand

Bloomdale Leader, Junior Champion Bull and Winner of the Emilio R. Casares, Jr., Trophy, International, 1921

farm and helping with the cattle. There is a wide variance of opinion on the subject of when he should become a partner in the business, and upon the correct solution of this problem depends to a great extent his future usefulness as a Shorthorn breeder. Different conditions call for different solutions, but it is safe to say that after the boy has proven his love for cattle and his ability to do practical things in a practical way, he is entitled to a partnership interest. As a general rule, giving over to the younger man the detail end of the business, with an advisory hand from the senior member of such a partnership, tends to stimulate the interest of the younger member and he goes ahead with much more vim and initiative. Red blood in the veins of any young man calls for a share in the responsibility but if this is denied the system too often ends in disappointment and discouragement. Experience is a pretty good teacher after all, and where the young man is relied upon to show initiative, some mistakes are inevitable. It is perfectly right that the father should assume the attitude that some one has to keep anchored to the ground but no junior member of such a partnership likes to have the senior member play too persistently the role of the wet blanket. Each case may be said to have a different angle but all will agree that a good father and son partnership is a natural and practical foundation for carrying on the work of building a Shorthorn breeding establishment of the magnitude defined by the ambition and judgment of the principals.

All three groups—the young men who operate their farms and must start in a small way as a part of their farming operations; the young men who have capital and are able to acquire a strong herd in a short time, and the young men who are following in dad's footsteps—are big factors in the future development of the expanding business of Short-

horn breeding. Members of all three groups must combine the three essential qualities of vision, patience and tenacity of purpose, if they are to succeed. All must remember that being "green" is not a handicap. And a useful motto for those older men who have made a success of breeding better Shorthorns is this—always give young America a chance.



Courtesy John O. Pew & Son, Freedom Station, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Ravendale Reserve, Junior Champion, Ohio State Fair, 1921

Growth—Past and Prospective

By J. L. Tormey

A Sunday school teacher once asked a young and perhaps rather poorly instructed, but apt youngster, the question "Who made you?" The small boy held his hands in front of himself about a foot and replied; "God made this much of me and I grew the rest."

The power to grow is one of the most striking characteristics of life. When a slight attack of billousness attacks business we are likely to think that the world is going to the "eternal bow wows;" but the youth of the country won't let it. They keep crowding up from behind, as it were.

The joy of parents is to see their families grow and I know that one of the joys of a fieldman is to see communities better themselves by the introduction of better equipment and especially better cattle which are part of the equipment of a well organized farm.

Growth and development have sometimes many difficulties to overcome. The past few months have been reviewed time and again by experts, but Americans have good forgetters and when the present readjustment crisis is past we may look back and wonder why the worry.

I believe, though, that it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Many may wonder just what good can be derived from an ill wind. I believe that men who are at present engaged in any essential industry are doing more real fundamental thinking today than has been done for some time. And thinking—if it is constructive—is good for the mind, and good for industry.

The past few months it has been my good fortune to get into a few representative communities each with its lesson to be gained. To some, the pioneer communities I visited might not appeal. Maybe the men one meets might not look as metropolitan, as well groomed, nor as prosperous as they do in older communities where primitive conditions were met and overcome a full century ago. The heart of the pioneer though is true. Ambition and hope in the future cause men to overcome obstacles, clear the forest, till the soil and enrich the country.

So it is in breeding Shorthorns. Some of the finest herds in the country have

come from modest beginnings. The million and a half of Shorthorns recorded in America today were not produced in a day nor a year nor yet in a generation. The knowledge of the value of improvement, the hope in the future development of the country and the faith in the growth of civilization with its call for better things inspired men to breed Shorthorns and to build a great industry even as other great American industries have been built.

In June I visited an Indiana Shorthorn farm where now live four generations—great grandfather, grandfather, father and daughters. If this grand old man lives until 1923 he will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his father's settlement on the farm. They are breeding Shorthorns and good ones. Not many years ago the best Shorthorn cattle in the land were produced there and from this farm has gone forth seed stock to improve the cattle in countless communities. May the light of J. G. Robbins & Sons never grow less. It is not given to everyone to live over the four score and ten mark and still enjoy the sight of good Shorthorns in the yard. Such is

one of the rewards of a life with Short-horn of the future?" When the Robbins' and the Brown's came to the Hoosier and Sucker states respectively, the future held forth no such promise as it does today. Then home markets were in their infancy. Chicago was a wilderness; California, unknown; and Minnesota, practically an unmapped wilderness.

Down in central Illinois is a Shorthorn shrine—if the term may be used. Near the old town of Berlin came a Kentucky pioneer about 1834 and settled along the stage road between Springfield and Jacksonville. This man was Captain James N. Brown one of the early leaders in agricultural development in the state. Today, upon those same acres he captured from the wild, live his son Ben W. Brown and his grandson James Brown Hitt. Three thousand acres of fertile land, and Grove Park one of the most beautiful settings for a home that man could conceive of, are only two of the treasures Captain Brown bequeathed to posterity. He left them an example of

And speaking of Minnesota—Illinois will have to look to her laurels to keep ahead of this virile state in Shorthorn affairs. She ranks third among the states in the number of Shorthorn breeders and one of her best assets is her youth.

Henry W. Grady a most worthy product of the south once said:—"Age does not endow all things with strength and virtue; nor are all new things to be

work than the pioneer on the prairie, but once his land is cleared he is rewarded permanently. Crop failures are practically unknown. The gigantic forests that once crowned his land were nature's report of the regularity of rainfall. The pioneer of the cutover land must be a livestock producer and is soon convinced that improved livestock is best. There is much evidence that Shorthorns are doing well in the cutover districts. Ready markets for both beef and milk are near at hand and Shorthorns are demonstrating their ability to furnish both of these at a profit. Tame grasses thrive and corn can be easily produced for silage. True, winters may be longer and colder than they are further south; but harsh weather seems to produce sturdy men and thrifty cattle.

Just what is being done at this time to arouse interest in getting new men started with a small herd of Shorthorns? Down in Indiana and over in Illinois this summer, there were some interesting and valuable township and county Shorthorns tours during the past summer. Such tours, in fact, were common throughout the stock growing regions.

On each tour there were generally two or more who were contemplating starting a herd of Shorthorns. The tours were generally as instructive to the breeders as to the visitors.

A breeder of some twenty-five years standing made a very pertinent remark last spring, to the effect that the permanence of an industry depended upon rearing a new generation of cattle men. This applies no less forcefully to all other lines of business. Fortunately for the stock breeding industry educational work now deals with training in practical affairs. Boys' and girls' club demonstration work could not assume its present proportions were it not so closely linked with federal and state appropriations. Fortunately also the leaders who have to do with livestock club work are well enlightened about the value of pure bred cattle and their ambition is to have only purebreds in the calf clubs. Cooperation should be and is freely given club work by Shorthorn breeders.

The past season has demonstrated as never before the advantage of livestock farming over grain farming. I have in mind a farm in southwestern Wisconsin—part of which was paid for by growing and marketing wheat. Today that same farm would go bankrupt if a policy of grain farming were pursued. For thirty-five years no wheat (except two years during the war) has been growing on the farm for market; and I question if there is enough wheat grown in the county to supply the flour needs of the people. To be sure the farm income has suffered by price shrinkage but there has been no hoarding. Livestock continues to reproduce and grow and must be moved marketward continuously—meaning a steadier income and no such drop in price as occurred in corn. Wheat farmers prospered during and after the Civil War. Many of them eventually turned to livestock. Will history repeat itself now?



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Maxwalton Monarch, First Prize Aged Bull and Winner of the Shorthorn World Trophy, International, 1921

success with Shorthorn cattle so great that they cling to the faith, and from a herd of good Shorthorn cows today are producing fine calves. This Grove Park herd founded in 1834 is considered by some who challenge contradiction to be the oldest herd of Shorthorns bred continuously on the same farm, not only in America but in the world.

From this farm Mr. Hitt turns off excellent steers and in the past few years has been very successful in making market topping Shorthorn heaves. In October, 1921 Mr. Hitt marketed 62 Shorthorn yearling steers that averaged 1,101 pounds and were bought by Armour & Company for \$11.50 per hundred weight. These steers averaged 448 pounds when started on feed about December 1, 1920. For the size of the shipment the sale was considered the best at the time they were sold.

These two visits impress one who hears often times the question "What

despised." As surely as the strength of a nation depends upon its youth, so the strength of an industry and especially the strength of the purebred business in no small measure upon the new breeder.

To get into a community newly carved if you please from the cutover wilds left by the devastating axe of the lumberman is an inspiration. In such a community there is not much social caste, but there is plenty of sociability. There may not be the evidence of wealth one sees in older parts but there is potential wealth aplenty—natural resources to develop and human brawn and brain and heart to use it. There are the builders of a permanent civilization.

It was my good fortune to attend a picnic near Mora, Minnesota, in August. This district is north of Minneapolis, and where once stood the giant forests of the north there now stands comfortable homes of the settlers. In a way, the pioneer in the cutover section has harder

Fitting Shorthorns for Show or Sale

By John C. Burns

One can never foretell definitely how a calf will develop, but the selection of a good prospect can be made. Whether breeding animals or steers, the general requirements as to type are the same. The wide, deep, medium lengthed, straight, parallel top and bottom lined, smooth from end to end kind, with straight, short legs, short neck, a neat, short, wide head, typical of breed and sex, strong bone, loose, pliable skin, thick coat of fine hair and plenty of size for age, is the type which pleases the breeder and feeder and finally the judge. Shorthorns of solid color,—roan, red, or white,—are preferred to those of red and white spots, though no consideration is given color in the showing so long as it is characteristic of the breed. A dark nose is objectionable. No Shorthorn breeder or judge should overlook indications of good udder development in his selection of females, for one of the many valuable characteristics, for which the breed is noted, is milk production.

The showing is not a place for thin beef cattle, but on the other hand, it demands as it properly should, that entries carry flesh, a thick evenly distributed, firm, yet mellow, covering of it, which, when coupled with pliability of skin, thick glossy coat of hair, the ability to walk actively, and a general healthy, robust appearance, denotes that much prized condition, termed "bloom." To obtain this and, at the same time, to prevent an over-done condition so often developed in older cattle, as indicated by the accumulation of large rolls of fat on the ribs, large "gobby" patches of fat about the tall head, and a "groggy," sluggish carriage, should be the aim of every exhibitor.

Fitting the calf should begin when it is only a few weeks old, at most, only a few months old. Milk is one of the best feeds that can be used for its development and for the first three to six weeks of its life milk only is necessary. Most Shorthorn cows produce more milk than their calves can take during the first few weeks. Too much milk and, especially, that which has become stale from remaining in the udder too long, will often cause scours or other digestive disorders, which may give the calf a serious setback and require several weeks of skillful care and attention to overcome. Therefore, it is important that the dam's udder be milked clean each morning and evening after the calf is through nursing, not only for the welfare of the calf but in order to prevent spoiled quarters and at the same time to stimulate milk production, thus, making the cow the better mother. A thriving, growing lot of young Shorthorn calves are not only a most attractive advertisement for the herd and its management but very strong assurance of success for the owner.

The calf intended for show should be allowed about all the milk it will take until it is twelve months old, or even

older in many instances. During the first six to eight weeks after birth there is no better plan than to let the calf run on pasture with its dam. At the end of this period it is best to keep the cow and her calf in separate pastures and to turn them together at the barn or feeding shed for nursing twice daily,—morning and evening. When the calf is from three to six weeks old it is well to start it to eating grain, even though it still runs with its dam. A handful of a mixture of equal parts by measure of cracked corn, whole oats and wheat bran, supplied morning and evening in a low box inaccessible to the cow makes an excellent ration for starting it. Rolled or ground barley, ground kafir, milo, or feterita may be substituted for the corn, if available and cheaper. The quantity of the ration should be increased gradually according to the calf's appetite. It is not likely that it will eat more than is good for it at this age. If desired, after the calf becomes accustomed to eating, whole corn instead of ground corn may be fed for a while, but even for the young calf it is best to grind or roll small hard grain, such as barley, milo and kafir.

When the calf has reached from three to four months of age its ration of concentrates may consist of 45 percent oats, 30 percent ground corn, 15 percent bran and 10 percent cotton seed meal, the proportion being by weight. This ration, which may be varied in the proportion of its constituents according to the object sought, is used quite generally and successfully, not only for calves but, also, for older cattle. It is, especially, valuable for growing and breeding animals because of its high content of muscle and bone building as well as fattening materials.

Oats constitute more nearly a balanced ration than any other single farm grown feed. Not only do they contain muscle and bone building materials combined with fattening material in desirable proportion, but, on account of the enveloping hull, they are bulky and, hence, less likely to be eaten in excess. They are a safe, healthful and valuable feed, especially for growing and breeding animals, but, nevertheless on account of not containing certain important elements, must be supplemented with other feeds for the best results.

Corn is distinctly a fattening feed and in this respect ranks at the top of the list of farm grown concentrates. It is low in muscle and bone building materials and, hence, should not be fed in excessive quantity to growing and breeding animals.

Wheat bran, though lower in feeding value than either corn or oats, is of value in the ration because of its bulk, its content of protein or muscle building material, its mineral content, especially,

phosphorus, which is an important constituent of bone, and its beneficial, mild laxative effect on the digestive tract, which is said to be due to the phosphorus compound it contains. For cattle, clean flakey bran is preferable to that which contains wheat shorts or in which the bran particles are rather fine.

Cotton seed meal is very rich in protein and is valuable chiefly as a source of this important muscle building material. It is, also, comparatively rich in oil or fat and in total nutritive value ranks very high. It can be fed in limited quantity to growing and breeding cattle with good results but if fed heavily for a long period may prove injurious.

As has been previously stated, rolled or ground barley or ground kafir, milo or feterita, if available at a lower price, may be partially or wholly substituted for corn in the ration. These feeds are rich in fattening material and serve the same purpose as does corn.

Linseed meal, though generally more expensive and not readily available in the southwest, can be substituted for cotton seed meal. Possessing about the same nutritive value as cotton seed meal, it is better as a regulator or conditioner in that it is slightly laxative and noticeably beneficial in effect on hide, hair and flesh or "handling quality." If used at all, linseed meal need not be substituted entirely for cotton seed meal, because substitution to the extent of one-half will generally provide the desired conditioning effect, and cotton seed meal is almost invariably a cheaper source of protein.

Animals, of course, vary in their appetites and digestive capacities, some being able to consume more feed to advantage than others. As a general rule, cattle intended for show should be allowed about as much of the grain mixture as they will clean up readily twice daily. Beginning 90 to 100 days previous to showing, when it is desirable to get a good finish on all entries, feeding three times daily should be practiced. About the same time, the ration may be advantageously changed to the proportion by weight of 45 percent ground corn, 30 percent oats, 15 percent bran and 10 percent cotton seed meal, the change, of course, to be made gradually. This mixture is practically the same in proportion as one pound of cotton seed meal to nine pounds of ground corn, oats, and wheat bran in equal parts of measure. Thus, by replacing some of the oats with corn, the fattening quality of the ration is improved. In the case of older cattle that are more likely to have attained a sufficient degree of finish, no change in the ration may be necessary. The judgment of the feeder must decide. Smoothness and "bloom" will be maintained by moderate, steady gains rather than by heavy gains put on too quickly.

Should animals show lack of appetite at any time, a little black strap

molasses, mixed with the other feed will often prove beneficial. Molasses is rich in fattening material, notably sugar, but practically deficient in other nutrients. Therefore, it should not be used excessively for growing and breeding animals.

Cattle of all ages should be liberally provided with hay of good quality. If alfalfa hay is available, it may constitute one-third to one-half of the roughage to advantage. It is especially valuable for growing and breeding animals on account of its relatively high content of protein and lime, the latter so essential in the production of bone. Good grass hay, such as sorghum, prairie, and sudan grass, is better towards the finish, particularly for steers, as it is less likely than alfalfa to prove too laxative. If there be certain animals that are excessively paunchy, this condition may be overcome to some extent by limiting the allowance of hay or other roughage for a period of ten days or two weeks previous to showing, and also by supplying such animals very little or no water for a few hours just previous to showing them.

It is important that show cattle, as well as other cattle, have access to good pasture. It means cheaper gains, more exercise and better health. In hot weather, however, especially if the pasture is not provided with good shade, it is better to allow them grazing only at night and to confine them to a cool, well bedded barn or shed during the day, with as much protection from flies as possible. In the absence of permanent pasture, sudan grass will afford good grazing during the summer. During the fall and winter, in favorable weather, a good source of green feed is oat, wheat, rye or barley pasture, which, however, should not

be grazed when dew or frost is on it on account of the danger of bloat or scours. At this time of the year, especially, during bad weather, show cattle will fare better in well bedded box stalls in the barn at night and outside during the day.

Succulent feed has a cooling, beneficial effect on the system and stimulates appetite. Therefore, in case green pasture is not available, it is well to provide other succulent feed. Roots such as mangels or stock beets and turnips (rutabaga) chopped up and mixed with the concentrates give excellent results. Silage can be used in the same way, though, of course, it cannot be carried on the show circuit as can roots. Sometimes good leafy alfalfa hay is finely chopped, mixed with the concentrates and the whole mixture slightly dampened with water, and thus, besides providing bulk, serves in some degree as a substitute for roots or silage.

Salt should be supplied at regular and frequent intervals or a better plan is to keep it so the cattle may have free access to it. Some feeders practice mixing a little salt with the feed. Good pure water is of great importance and should be accessible at all times or be supplied regularly, at least, twice daily and, preferably, three times during warm weather.

Exercise is very essential. It is not only necessary for the maintenance of good health and appetite, but it helps to keep animals smooth and in good form. As a rule, when cattle have access to pasture they get sufficient exercise, but otherwise it is best to lead them, at least, a mile daily.

It is very important that every animal that is being fitted for show be well halter broken, trained to lead and to stand squarely on its legs before being

taken away from home. This training should begin when the calf is young at which age the least trouble will be involved. Each bull, when about a year old, should have a ring put in his nose.

Attention to the feet must be given. The hoofs, which, particularly, in the case of older cattle, will often grow so long as, not only to detract from their appearance, but prevent them from standing correctly or getting about well, should be kept trimmed back and in proper shape. The last trimming before showing should be done four or five weeks ahead, so that should any tenderness or soreness develop, it will have time to pass away and thus prevent possible lameness at the time of the show.

All of the show herd should be given a good washing from time to time,—as frequently as every week or ten days during the month or six weeks previous to and during the show season. On such occasions, an application of a solution of a coal tar dip used according to the directions of the manufacturer will put the skin and hair in nice condition and kill any lice or other parasites that might be present. Tar soap is good to use in the washing process. If possible, during the fall and winter, warm days should be selected for this job and it is best to use water about blood temperature. After being washed, those animals with hair of sufficient length should have their coats curled, if they are to be, thus, exhibited. Care should be taken that no animal is allowed to stand in a draft. If the weather demands it, each one should be blanketed until thoroughly dry. For a week or ten days before and during the show, each animal should receive daily grooming with the brush followed by a rub with a woolen cloth.



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

First Prize Get of Sire. The Three Bulls Won the Pedro T. Pages Trophy and Two of Them were Included in the Trio Winning the Caledonia Pereda Trophy, International, 1921

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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WILL OUR MONEY BE SAFE IN SHORTHORNS?

At the opening of the sale held in connection with the Sni-A-Bar Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration in October, the auctioneer in charge, Carey M. Jones, widely known among the Shorthorn fraternity gave expression to a thought of basic relation to the breeding of purebred livestock. He said,—"I am thinking today of the late Col. Nelson who conceived this plan of demonstrating the worth of purebred sires in the making of beef on the farms, and who provided this great property of 1,800 acres and stocked it with these ordinary cows upon which were used these registered Shorthorn sires in order that an impressive illustration might be provided covering a long period of years for the benefit of all who have interest in the business of farming.

"I regret that Colonel Nelson could not have lived to witness in person the gatherings that annually occur here and the results of the demonstration which he originated. But I think of him as looking out from a window in Heaven viewing this inspiring scene. And in my fancy I see beside him looking out through the window Colonel Harris and Captain Leonard who spent many years as Shorthorn breeders giving to the farmers of America animals that worked improvement. I see John D. Gillett whose Shorthorn steers set the standard for many years in Illinois and were the talk of the Chicago market, he and his worthy contemporaries, who through their active business years relied on the Shorthorn for their achievement and recompense.

"Yes, and I see there also the Renicks and Alexanders, Wm. Marr and Amos Cruickshank; Thos. Bates, Booth and the Colling Brothers, all representative breeders and improvers of their time, dating back through the centuries. These and many others of the various periods I see who never wavered in their faith in Shorthorns and who profited thereby. I see them as they survey this scene on these broad acres where grows the grass that has attended successful livestock husbandry down through the ages, and I catch just a little of their confidence as they recall their individual contacts with this representative breed, the Shorthorn.

"And I hear the question from among those about me here on the earth,—'Do you think Shorthorns are a good investment? Will the business last?'

"Good investment! Will the business last? There comes to my vision through this window the forms of those countless

numbers who back through the years have built their homes, who have educated their children; who have prospered through the Shorthorn. I think of all that the breed has meant to agriculture from the days when the first Shorthorns grazed in grassy fields down to this very day.

"Then I look into the future with all of the needed production; with the growing importance of agriculture and consider the men who are now a part of this great industry, and those just having an initial part in it all. And I ask what need is there to answer? The answer has been given long ago in the distant past; it is emphasized on every hand."

REVIVING TRADE

Scarcely had the husking of the season's corn crop gotten underway when the call for cattle became more or less evident and more or less general. It was a natural sequence. Cheap feed invites livestock investment for that is the one assurance of fair prices for the crops. When corn and hay and various farm crops were selling at high prices the grower naturally bid for the immediate and lucrative cash return. But when the market for these crops sags he inevitably relies upon livestock as his safest medium through which to dispose of these crops.

That we have come upon a period of prospective long duration of moderate prices for the crops of the soil there is setting in a broad movement toward stocking the farms again with livestock. One of the evident features of this movement is the recognition of the better standards as the best reliance. This favors the breeders of purebreds and the general attitude of the farmers favors the breeder of Shorthorns in particular because of the utility characteristics of the breed.

The sales held thus far this season show a revival of trade and a range of prices that yield profits to the growers. The speculative feature of the trade is lacking which is desirable from the point of view of the farmer who wishes to invest. Selections in the sales are being made for breeding purposes and not for resale. The stocking up of the farm and ranch herds is now in progress with the prospects encouraging and supporting the buyers. Nor are the breeders who are selling their own products complaining. The prices in the main are satisfactory. More than that they are largely cash. There is another phase of the transactions that augurs well for the business, the buyers are paying close attention to the actual merit of the individual animals purchased. This is a wholesome situation for it gives assurance of the improvement of the breed and puts the buyers in the way of realizing on their investments under practical farm operations. This is the basis of the industry—farm utility.

There is another encouraging sign; the bulls are being absorbed by the farmer

trade. Only here and there are there surplus stocks of Shorthorn bulls old enough for service. They are being put to use by the farmers on their mixed herds with the result that Shorthorn blood will be much more widely represented. It is in the days when close application to the business of the farm is imperative that the useful, reliable Shorthorn grows in favor.

BUILDING PATRONAGE

The financial salvation of many land owners and land tillers will be assured only through the use of breeding stock. In many cases the would-be purchasers are not in position to secure the necessary stock for lack of funds. The banks will see a percentage of these through, but because not all of the banks are well enough supplied with cash to finance all deserving individuals there is need for credits being allowed by the breeders who have stock for sale, in such cases as commend themselves.

Ordinarily cash transactions are to be encouraged and under present conditions cash payments should be made wherever practicable. But the truth is that many men will find it necessary to use their credit to make even a modest start in purebreds for instance. The experiences of the past fifteen months have changed the situation to such an extent that different methods will have to be applied quite generally for the re-making of business in nearly all lines, agricultural, commercial and otherwise.

There are land owners who have been stripped of their livestock holdings by the sources of their financial backing during the more active days that are now gone. They must have breeding stock in order to make the interest on their indebtedness and payments on the principal, and at the same time provide a living for their families. Many such men will work out financial success but they must use further credit for a beginning.

It is in such instances as these that Shorthorn breeders may expand their trade somewhat and put another in the way of prospering by a discreet extending of credit. It is not assumed that the breeders themselves are in position to offer credits except in a limited way and locally. They have with every other class of business men felt the restraining influence of money scarcity. But there are not a few who can assist in this respect and broaden their trade in so doing. The number of cash transactions is most encouraging but scarcely numerous enough to absorb the output of the herds. It should not be overlooked that there are worthy and useful men, especially young men, who though lacking immediate money resources possess the kind of ability and energy that would add strength to the breeding fraternity if they were started with a few useful animals.

With a full understanding of the desirability of cash dealings and the evil effects of undue credit transactions, par-

ticularly in flush times, we cannot ignore the need at the present time of wisely arranged credit to the buyer and its value in this present situation to the seller, who may have a surplus of stock and an ability to extend such credit. It is an individual matter rather than a general one. It cannot be applied promiscuously. It must be undertaken cautiously and with sufficient safeguards, but it has a place in the existing order of business.

In many sections there is being extended credit to farmers, tenants and owners, for dairying. Many of the users of such credit have never milked cows for revenue. It will be an irksome task for many of them. But they feel the necessity of providing a cash income and are willing to tie themselves down to the never ending duties of the dairyman in order to assure this income. It is not suggested that a large percentage of these men would attain success as Shorthorn breeders yet among them are many who would. Doubtless they would do better financially if they employed Shorthorn cows in their dairies and grew out their calves for breeding purposes. There will be many a disappointment as it is, for cows wearing the dairy breed colors are not all maximum milk producers; they do not all make a profit. Those that fall short at the pail lack also the favor of the butcher. It is different with the Shorthorn cow for if she does a scant part in the dairy she lures the dollars from the butcher. She is not long on the way. She makes her return one way or the other and that quickly.

These men who stay on their job through necessity are likely to acquire the habit when necessity no longer requires it. They are good risks. They buy cautiously and with dependable judgment. They make useful men and good customers. It may be that only a fence row separates such a man from your farmstead Mr. Shorthorn Breeder.

LOCAL SALES

In the present situation the interests of the farmers and the breeders will both be served through the plan of holding public sales locally—a plan that admits of economy. Extensive advertising need not be resorted to; shipping costs would be eliminated and in various ways there would be a decided reduction of expenses.

The holding of purebred sales in close proximity to the prospective buyers' farms will stimulate investment, for the farmer not already raising purebred stock is not easily induced to travel far from home in order to make purchases. At this period he is in need of livestock and he is forced to acknowledge that only the improved standards will afford him a satisfactory profit. If they are offered for sale near him he will be encouraged to acquire, perhaps a purebred bull, perhaps a few females, and get a going on a better basis.

Where sales have been held with a view to meeting the local needs there

has been a response entirely satisfactory to breeders who made offerings. In the case of the Nodaway county, Missouri, sales referred to in the October issue, around 100 registered Shorthorns were sold through four sales held in one week on successive days in different sections of the county, the cattle being taken entirely by the farmers in the several sections. But another result has since manifested itself; an inquiry for bulls has developed among those who purchased females and several transactions have been made at private treaty. And further there has been a tendency on the part of a few to increase this number since getting them home, by making further purchases. This is the natural course. It is one of the cumulative effects of purebred investment.

We question whether a more useful move could be inaugurated than the holding of local or county sales quite generally throughout the region where stock growing is the main reliance. The breeders may thus, in an inexpensive way, dispose of their surplus and the local farmers may supply their needs conveniently.

A series of Shorthorn bull sales is in progress in South Dakota as this is written under the management of M. J. Flanagan of Selby, involving approximately

SEND FOR IT—TODAY

Write for The Record of Shorthorn Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigrees and class rating of 1,260 show winners for the past twenty years. This volume contains slightly under 500 pages, is cloth bound, and sells for \$2.00, postpaid.

1,000 bulls. The sales held thus far indicate a general tendency among the farmers and ranch men to invest.

A plan which H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Nebraska, who has had extensive experience in sale management, proposes to work out in Nebraska not only embraces the holding of sales in adjacent counties or communities sufficiently apart to avoid overlapping, and admitting of combination advertising announcements, but the financing of the purchasers under conditions suitable for re-discount through the War Finance Corporation. Three features are emphasized by Mr. McKelvie:—the reduction of selling expenses; the holding of the sales in convenient circuits with reference to protective patronage, and the financing of the buyers. All of which will have a tendency to serve buyer and seller alike.

These are recent developments admitting of adaptation to such conditions as may arise in the course of progress.

THERE'S A RELATION

Visitors at the International have been impressed by the merit of Shorthorn steers which have been exhibited from year to year by Purdue University. In one instance every steer shown by

this institution headed its class, entries being made in each class. One was, of course, made the champion Shorthorn and another one under a different judge was made the grand champion of the show over all breeds. These steers which have come up to the International from Indiana have shown remarkable beef quality.

Not long since we had opportunity to inspect the dams of these show steers; large, roomy, thick-fleshed cows they are, of much thickness as a rule and of the beef type, as one would expect to find them. But another characteristic impressed us for they are all good milkers, carrying ample and well formed udders. Dean Skinner advised us that the policy had been from the first to eliminate any that failed to show milking quality. In encouraging, or rather preserving, this useful function there was not the least sacrifice of fleshing tendency nor feeding quality. It has been merely a continuation of characteristics long since established in the breed, in natural relation to each other. That is all. It should be understood that the university herd has not been picked from many sources, but on the other hand, has been bred on the farm from a modest beginning, representing a small investment. An inspection of these females clearly reveals that the mating and selection has been intelligently directed, yet not more intelligently than any studious farmer could do if he applied his thought to the purpose.

The Kansas Agricultural College has made a remarkable record in the matter of exhibiting show steers bred by the college farm and from good milking dams. One of these steers, Archer Dale was champion Shorthorn at the International and his full sister was admitted to the Register of Merit on the basis of milk production. The Oklahoma A. & M. College has had a similar experience in the production of high class steers,—the kind that win—from deep milking cows. There must be something in this combination of milking quality and flesh covering in Shorthorn cows. A careful study of any herd will cause the observer to place a higher estimate on the good milking cows. These cows, somehow, seem to produce the best calves—and produce them oftener. There seems to be a close relation between this milking tendency and breeding performance. It is a wise man who will not disregard it in his breeding operations.

Then there is a business side of the matter to be considered. The farmer trade inclines toward the good milking Shorthorn cow. As the country grows older and pioneering has become a lost occupation, if such it may be called, there will develop conditions that will compel the adoption of types of farm animals that will contribute, week in and week out from one year's end to another, to the owner's bank account, or to his credit at the store. Everyday utility will be required. So, it is certain that the small farmers, whether tenants or owners, will favor cows of this com-

bined sort and the larger farmers will not seek a less responsive kind.

We were sitting in a meeting of the Livestock Conference at Spokane, Wash., a year or more ago when a well-known sheep authority, a man of wide experience, was making an address. He discussed various breeds and types of sheep and finally employed the word "dual-purpose," then he paused and said, "I hesitate to use the term, 'dual-purpose' because some expert will say there is no such thing, just as the experts have said there is no dual-purpose cow, but everyone who knows anything about the situation knows that the good Milking Shorthorn cow is the most valuable cow on the farm. She does her profitable part right along regardless of what the so-called 'experts' say."

The man who made this assertion was not a Shorthorn man, but he was an observer and he spoke a volume in those two sentences.

THERE IS SOMETHING BESIDE MONEY

It was at the Western Royal Stock Show at Spokane, Wash., late in October. A sale of steers was in progress, steers that had been fitted by a Boys' and Girls' Club. The sale was in accordance with the agreement made with the man from whom the steers were purchased when the club was formed. These steers had been shown in a prize contest and they were coming into the sale in the order of their class ratings. The first prize winner had excited much enthusiasm and drew a round of applause, as fortunate ones are likely to do whether in the bovine or human class. He sold for a long price and the lad who fed him found himself the possessor of several hundred dollars as a recompense for his interest and zeal.

After the first winner had been sold the auction settled down to a business procedure with the handclapping and excitement eliminated, though the prices ruled strong, for there was much local interest in the club and in the activity of the youthful members. One after another the entries passed through the arena yielding generous sums to their juvenile owners. The affair moved swiftly for time was limited. The sixth to enter the ring was a well-formed, thrifty, well-groomed roan led by its owner and feeder, Elsie Fox, the only girl in the club, still in her early 'teens. The bidding was prompt and businesslike and a liberal price was recorded. Then the next number was announced as this shapely roan was led from the ring.

An attendant waited just at the outer edge of the crowd receiving each of the animals after they were sold. As Elsie Fox led her steer with its rich, roan coat out through the crowd, the attendant representing the new owner was on hand to receive him. Then it was that this young lady who had fed and cared for her steer through the many weeks and made friends with him, an attach-

ment which grew as his form rounded out under her skillful treatment, bent forward across his neck as the tears flowed down her cheeks. She patted her big, sturdy pet again and again and talked in her broken voice to him, and tears of youthful emotion coursed freely. Then she slipped the halter from his head, relinquished ownership and turned away, to avoid, apparently, beholding him as the property of any other.

Scarcely anyone witnessed the brief incident for attention was centered on the sale and only the affairs of the auction ring were considered. Yet back of the crowd, only a step from the auction block, and amid the calling of bids, this little bit of life drama was enacted, the principal unaware that she was observed. It wasn't the price that mattered. There was no disappointment there, for she was well repaid for her painstaking and faithful efforts. It was the severing of a sort of bond of companionship—a companionship that may not be easily defined but is as real as life. In this kinship rests one of the real compensations. Because of it men and women forego attractive prospects in other vocations and spend their years happily near to herds and flocks of wellbred kine. The attachment is deep-seated. It embraces contentment; encourages patience; invites initiative. The passing years do not lessen its hold.

The scene that had its setting in that western sale arena is re-enacted in many places though passing often unnoticed. To him who is unfamiliar with the relationship existing between the husbandman and his charges such expressions have only incidental significance. Yet to him who has spent his years among those who keep the herds and the flocks, they reflect the finer thoughts, the deeper feelings, of the caretakers. Such associations in youthful days are not forgotten in declining years.

INTO MANY HANDS

The trophy offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the best group of three Shorthorn bulls calved in Argentina sired by the same bull, to be won twice before becoming the winner's property, was won in 1915 by Sucesion de N. Vivot on Highland Chief, Paragon & Eyton Crown; in 1916 by Senor Pedro T. Pages on Camp Hero, Mendel Conqueror 2d and Grand Duke Waterloo; in 1917 by Senor Juan B. Boers on Boer's Admiral, Boer's Admiral 8th and Boer's Admiral 13th; in 1918 by Senor Miguel A. Martine de Hoz on Pearl Hunter 2d, Storm Georgia & Energy 1st; in 1919 by Senores Nicholas Bruzone & Hijos on Collynie Prince 28th, Collynie Prince 29th and Esther Collynie Prince 42d; in 1920 by Senor Leonardo Pereyra on Quilmes Bletchley Farewell, Quilmes Bletchley Success and Quilmes Bletchley Stone, and in 1921 by Senores Sucesion de Narcisco Vivot on Chief Landmark, Chief League and Chief Fairfax.

REGULAR PRODUCERS

W. G. Barker, Racine, Wis., writes:

"I began breeding Shorthorns on my Nebraska farm in 1883 and am still breeding them. Before I owned any purebreds I took a roan grade cow five miles to breed to a Shorthorn bull, also took another cow seven miles to breed to a Shorthorn bull, led these cows by hand; only mention this to show my desire for better cattle than we then had. I began breeding Shorthorns simply that I might have better cattle, and thus improve the stock of my neighbors. With one exception I have sold all of my surplus stock at private sales. For the last fifteen years have used only Scotch bulls. From 1905 to 1915 every Shorthorn cow on the farm had a calf every year and raised it without any nurse cow to help her. I have a cow, Crimson Josephine. I call her a "Josephine," although she is thirteen generations from the imported cow. Here is her record and that of her two daughters and two granddaughters as producers:

"Crimson Josephine 66744 calved January 14, 1908. Produce:

Bull calf.....	March 10, 1910
Cow calf.....	August 2, 1911
Cow calf.....	August 5, 1912
Cow calf.....	October 28, 1913
Cow calf.....	September 15, 1914
Cow calf.....	September 11, 1915
Bull calf.....	October 5, 1916
Cow calf.....	February 23, 1918

"Crimson Josephine was accidentally killed in the pasture September 13, 1918.

"Daughters of Crimson Josephine and produce.

"Matchless Josephine 154730, calved August 5, 1912:

Bull calf.....	August 24, 1914
Bull calf.....	July 4, 1915
Bull calf.....	May 30, 1916
Bull calf.....	April 19, 1917
Cow calf.....	March 6, 1918
Cow calf.....	March 1, 1919
Bull calf.....	January 21, 1920
Bull calf.....	January 5, 1921

"And due to calve again December 10, 1921.

"Crimson Goods 191771, calved October 28, 1913:

Cow calf.....	February 11, 1916
Bull calf.....	January 27, 1917
Cow calf.....	February 24, 1918
Cow calf.....	April 13, 1919
Cow calf.....	April 15, 1920
Bull calf.....	April 27, 1921

"Granddaughters of Crimson Josephine and produce.

"Scarlet Goods 191775, calved August 4, 1913:

Cow calf.....	September 6, 1915
Bull calf.....	January 16, 1917
Bull calf.....	February 20, 1918
Bull calf.....	March 22, 1919
Cow calf.....	June 8, 1920
Bull calf.....	May 9, 1921

"Velvet Goods 536848, calved February 11, 1916:

Cow calf.....	March 22, 1918
Cow calf.....	May 7, 1918
Cow calf.....	August 28, 1920
Cow calf.....	July 30, 1921

Attending the Pacific Coast Shows

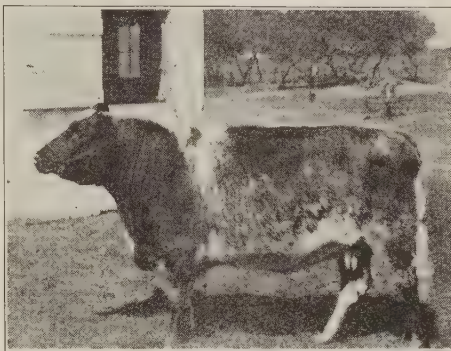
On a perfect October day characteristic of the season in the trans-Missouri country I boarded a Union Pacific train for San Francisco to be in attendance at the important stock shows on the Pacific slope. The road follows the Platte river in close proximity out across the plains.

The Platte river differs from other well-known water courses in the matter of its shoreline and the seemingly aimless movement of the stream. The banks along most of its 600-mile course are quite indefinite. The channel expands a half mile or more in width for many miles. The stream proceeds eastward in a sort of network fashion most of the way, normally covering but a scant part of the basin, gaining some volume, as would be expected, as it nears the outlet at Plattsmouth where it joins the Missouri river. The exposed areas or islands are covered with low spreading willows and scattering cottonwoods with a considerable showing of grass when the sands are not too pronounced. As the flood waters come down out of Colorado and Wyoming in springtime these numberless islands are submerged and the stream spreads across its shallow channel giving the appearance of a mighty waterway. It is at these recurring periods, but the flood stage is usually of short duration and soon the low flat islands appear again and become the pasture ground for livestock. This becomes more noticeable upstream an hundred miles from the outlet.

The south fork of the Platte has its course through the city of Denver and winds its way across the plain leaving Colorado at Julesburg. The north fork has its source in the Fort Collins country and flows in a circuitous direction into Wyoming and connects with the South Fork at North Platte skirting the Cody Ranch, property of the late "Buffalo Bill," near that point.

By Frank D. Tomson

Remarkably clear is the water as it flows over its shallow bed of sand and gravel and winds in and out among these countless islands. To the average observer the river makes but slight appeal—it is so unlike the streams we



Courtesy J. F. Edelstein, Bonesteel, S. D.

Lady Jane 10th, a South Dakota Product

designate as rivers—but it possesses a sort of individual beauty which one cannot fail to note as its character, its meanderings, and its environs are studied.

The willows and cottonwoods were of glittering yellow and were brilliant in the autumn sun, banked by alfalfa and wheat fields of deep green. For many miles the ground along the stream to the southward reaches back nearly level, then rises gently and forms the horizon. Most of this section from Grand Island westward is devoted to ranches, the properties having the appearance of orderly arrangement and management. I did not see as many cattle as I had noted on former trips. Perhaps the numbers are up to normal but I question it. The native grass was still quite green and such herds as I observed were

scattered out along the flat and up the gentle slopes which combined with the corrals and ranch buildings here and there formed a picture that is dear to the heart of the cattleman.

The clearness of the atmosphere of the plains country has the effect of giving bulk to distant objects which enhanced the appearance of these herds as they fed along in view. Many an inexperienced cattle buyer has been deceived in the weights when buying cattle "by the head" as they grazed on the slope with the afternoon sun upon them, only to realize his misconception when they were run over the scales. The scattered buildings stood out in bold relief though many miles away. Here and there a sheep herder's wagon was sighted but this is not a sheep country. I noted one outfit in particular at the summit of a distant hill clearly defined against the sky.

I watched this panorama with deep interest as the train glided swiftly westward and with each passing domicile I felt a friendly interest in the welfare of the occupants and wondered momentarily what happiness or tragedy may have touched each fireside.

The changing angle of the lowering sun changed alike the aspect of the landscape and as the low western hills obscured it there came a softness to the scene. Yet as the twilight lingered the objects on the far away slopes catching the fading light of the departing day were still discernible. Then the moon rose full and bathed the plain in silver light and I caught a little of the sentiment that holds these ranchers to the plain. I could not but think as I contemplated the situation on these ranches, how enviable it is on those properties where the owners fully possess their land and herds; where they are not under heavy obligations to the money



Courtesy Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

Photo by Smith & Morton

No Wonder Shorthorns Thrive in Western Nebraska. Note the Alfalfa

lender who must make his calls at the time the borrower is in his direst need. Good lands and useful herds, unencumbered, are the near-millennium for the stockman. Yet credit must be used by the many for as yet this is a new country.

The prevailing sunshine in this region gives to the grasses exceeding nutritive value. The alfalfa grown along the flats is of wonderful quality. Except in winter storms or heavy covering of snow the herds graze through much of the winter months. This, the reader will understand, applies to western Nebraska, 200 miles and more beyond its eastern border. These ranches along the Platte river are favored as to water supply and there is protection, too, among the low spreading willows that grow

headway and potatoes also but the acreage will necessarily be limited. The Scotts Bluff district is the most extensive and best known. The annual tonnage is enormous. I am advised that the sugar beet crop alone in that district brought in a total in 1920 of \$14,000,000 in cash, rather positive evidence of the producing power of the land when an adequate quantity of water was supplied. At North Platte and at Fremont extensive sheep feeding is carried on, in transit, but Nebraska has not as yet become a sheep-growing region beyond a limited extent.

The train moves westward into the night. Eastern Wyoming and Colorado bear a close resemblance to the western Nebraska country, having less precipitation and a higher altitude. The summit

as the train moves westward, and the little flat areas in the foreground under irrigation show much production. The valley continues to widen as the approach is made to Ogden, Utah.

Leaving Ogden on the Southern Pacific the train moves on across Great Salt Lake, a distance of seventy-five miles. The water scene is in marked contrast to that which has prevailed along the journey. The remainder of the distance across Utah and Nevada beyond Reno is made in the night and the morning finds the train climbing along the sides of rugged mountains heavily timbered with spruce, fir and pines, through forty miles of almost continuous snow sheds, reaching finally an elevation of 7,000 feet near the California line, stopping at Blue Canyon that the passengers might have



Courtesy John Alexander & Sons, Aurora, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Scenes like This will Never Cease to Make Their Appeal to Human Folks

thickly along the basin. To the northward after traversing the flat country the ground rises not high but abruptly and outcroppings of soft limestone are noted. The ridge provides ideal protection in winter and the south slope a most desirable feeding ground.

Nebraska has earned a good name as a beef producing section. Good sires gathered from many herds within and without the state have been extensively used, and the practice expands. Beef growing is the main industry in all of the western section and much of the whole state. It will long remain the chief occupation of the land operators because of the peculiarly favorable conditions. Along the irrigated sections sugar beet growing has gained much

is reached at Laramie, 7,100 feet. From there on the waters flow Pacificward. There is a broad expanse of sage brush in the desert country traversed. Perhaps some day in the distant years there will creep in among the sage a grass of adaptable and sustaining quality and quantity. The sage holds the wintry snows retarding the melting process and deposits each year a bit of mulch or humus. It covers the waste places on the plain and up the mountain sides, this sage. Is it too much to assume that nature will in time provide a growth of nutritive value that will sustain herds of future generations?

The road enters a narrow canyon of much scenic beauty; red granite walls rise to great heights but these recede

a few minutes' survey of one of nature's beauty spots, appropriately named, a place of historic interest. From there on the decline in elevation is continuous to the sea level. The gold fields of the "forty-niners" are in near view of the passing train farther down in the foothills. Then there unfolds in the rolling foreground a country of orchards suggestive of prosperous operations and giving much color to the landscape. From Roseville on to Sacramento it is an agricultural country showing much wheat production. The visitor from the middle west marvels that great spreading oak trees are permitted to remain over these wheat fields around which the ponderous combination harvester-threshing machines must be drawn. I asked

a Californian once why these trees were left to interfere with production and harvesting. He replied, "What's a tree in California?"

Across the Sacramento river westward there is a near marvelous country, very flat and low, part of it subject to overflow. It is of deep black soil of much fertility. Davis, the seat of the agricultural division of the State University, and Woodland, a little to the northward, are in the heart of this great producing area. There is much livestock and numerous purebred Shorthorn herds in the valley from Sacramento to Santa Rosa and from Butte City to Suisun. Those

proved livestock interests in California, and there is now a definite movement to subscribe a vast amount of money for the placing of the show under fire-proof buildings and on a permanent basis.

At Mr. Hawkins' suggestion the school children throughout the city were invited to visit the show free of charge each morning between the hours of nine and twelve accompanied by the teachers. As an incentive to a study of its setting a prize—a Shetland pony—was offered for the best essay relating to the show. As a result, from 3,000 to 6,000 children passed through the gates each forenoon. It was estimated that 45,000

auction held in connection with the show resulted in an average of \$310 per head, encouraging evidence of the existing demand for Shorthorn breeding stock.

A change, quite natural in the course of progress, has come over the cattle breeding industry in California. Many new herds are being founded and operations are being continued on smaller acreages whereas in the early days the breeding of purebreds was left chiefly to a very few who operated extensive steer ranches as their main activity. This is a fortunate change; it stimulates the business and makes available larger numbers of the better types and has the tendency to improve the standard generally. The placing of the California National on a going basis will be a factor of very great importance in the improvement and stabilizing of the purebred business throughout California and adjacent Nevada and Arizona territory.

Pleasant thoughts are with the departing visitor, who has had close contact with the stock breeders on such an occasion, as the ferry bears him across the bay. The lights of the receding city reaching far up the slope to near the summit of Twin Peaks gives the effect, as the Oakland side is approached, of a brilliant constellation of stars in the western sky. The train, Portland-bound, gets under way and moves northward along the level Sacramento valley throughout the night. Then in the early morning begins its ascent as it enters the canyons of the Coast Range. The Sacramento river, there a narrow rushing stream, in marked contrast to its navigable waters farther southward, crosses and recrosses the right-of-way. The outstanding object of interest to the traveler from the railroad point of view is Mount Shasta, reaching 14,380 feet in height. This symmetrical, cone-shaped, snow-covered mountain is in view from the train eight hours or more



Courtesy John Regier, Whitewater, Kans.

Far Out in Sunny Kansas

who reside in this fertile section do not hesitate to pronounce the Sacramento valley the garden spot of California. But there seems never to be an agreement among the residents of the various natural divisions of the state, for each seems to regard his own immediate location as near to the best the state affords. The variety is so great and the climate differs to such an extent that there is reason for this diversity of opinion. Soon after passing Suisun there is a vast stretch of low marsh land, the mecca, in season, for duck hunters on the Pacific Slope. At Benicia the train is run onto a huge steamboat which carries it across the Suisun Bay and it proceeds again on its way skirting the shore of San Pablo Bay to Oakland, the terminus. San Francisco passengers approach that marvelous city at the Golden Gate by Ferry, among ocean craft, passing near the prison island, San Quentin, and the government radio station.

The California National Livestock Show

The California National Livestock Show was staged in San Francisco under tents on Market street, close to the civic center and an easy walk from the business district. The holding of the show in October and its probable permanency is due primarily to the individual efforts of the well-known Shorthorn breeder, C. N. Hawkins, Hollister, Calif., chief owner of Pacheco Ranch. He enlisted the co-operation of stockmen and breeders throughout the state and impressed the business men of San Francisco with the importance and magnitude of the im-

proved livestock at this show. An incidental advantage was in the interest which these children aroused in their parents, for it was noticeable that the attendance of grown-ups increased with the passing days.

The Shorthorn exhibits were made up entirely from California herds and when



Courtesy H. F. Harmon, Boulder, Colo.

A Good Country at the Base of the Rockies

the group class contests were presented a most impressive display showing a uniformity of type and a high standard comparable with the strongest exhibits made in the Mississippi valley. Fourteen exhibitors competed in the contests, the awards being made by Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia., in the beef classes and Prof. L. E. Carter, San Francisco, in the Milking Shorthorn division. The

when the atmosphere is favorable. The nearest approach made to it on the railroad is eight miles, yet the passenger instinctively feels that he could throw a stone at least to its base. There is a highway reaching from Seattle to Los Angeles, 1,500 miles or more, much of which is paved, that follows in general the course of the railroad. It is questionable whether there is a more scenic

stretch of similar distance than that from near the junction of the Pitt and Sacramento rivers northward across the Oregon border. At Shasta Springs the train is held that the passengers may drink soda water that comes gushing from a hundred outlets from the side of a fern carpeted mountain side. At one point four engines are used to move the train up the winding grade.

Soon after midday a level plateau is reached and from there northward there is much ranching. Livestock comes in view and here and there creameries indicate considerable dairying. Fruit growing, apples particularly, shows an increase as the train moves along its winding course down the mountain side to the north into Jackson county, Oregon, and continues to increase along the various valleys which the road traverses

horns and there are now a score of herds in that vicinity giving promise of expansion and in the hands of men who regard Shorthorns as a permanent feature of their farming operations.

The Pacific International

For fourteen years an annual livestock show has been held at Portland, developing finally into the Pacific International, one of the greatest, strictly livestock shows, housed in the most complete and best arranged show building in America. The Shorthorn division as in other sections, was not as well filled as the year before due chiefly to the lack of a suitable show circuit and in part to the shipping costs. One of the essentials for the encouragement of livestock exhibitions is the arrangement of fair and show circuits for the convenience of the

Milking Shorthorn division, a most worthy display, were adjudged by the dairy authority, A. H. Tryon, Port Chester, N. Y. A Shorthorn steer calf, reserve champion, exhibited by the Washington Agricultural College, made the record price for the show, 51c per pound.

In the Boys' and Girls' Club contests, fifteen clubs in all from throughout the Pacific Northwest competing, the Linn County, Oregon, Shorthorn Club under the county leadership of F. N. Williamson won first honors. The winning calf exhibited by this group was fitted by its owner, Karl Dannen, Shedd, Ore., and sold for 35c per pound.

The annual meeting of the Shorthorn breeders of the Pacific Northwest at the Portland Hotel, was favored by an address by former governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. There were thirty fe-



Courtesy Revelanta Farms, Fairfield, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

This is a Group of Foundation Females of the Near-Correct Type

as it leads northward to Portland. The Willamette valley is one of the best known of Oregon's producing sections having a diversified production, fruit, grains, forage, and livestock, suggestive of permanency. The Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis is one of the great agricultural institutions of the country, its enrollment comparing with that of the Iowa and Kansas Agricultural Colleges, a most creditable showing in view of the comparative population.

It is at Klamath Falls in Klamath county near the California line that Shorthorn breeding has shown much activity in comparison with the situation there previously. Two years ago it is reported that only one Shorthorn was exhibited at the county fair, whereas at the last county fair more than twenty exhibitors displayed sixty-four Short-

exhibitors. The amount of time and expense involved in the preparation of animals for show purposes where competition with the best is in prospect is so great as to scarcely justify the owner when exhibits may be made at only one or two shows. However, 200 Shorthorns were assembled at Portland, representing a high order of merit. The well-known Ohio breeder, W. C. Rosenberger made the ratings and found his grand champion bull in the junior calf class, Hercules Model, a Day & Rothrock entry, which was later offered in the sale and sold for \$1,575. This calf has the distinction of being the first junior calf to win the grand championship on the western slope. In the female classes the judge selected for the grand champion a junior yearling heifer, a Pacheco product from California. The classes in the

males and twenty-six bulls in the auction sale which sold for an average of \$251, settlements being practically all cash. An encouraging feature of the sale was the number of bidders new to the Shorthorn business who were purchasers.

On to Spokane

The busy traveler makes the trip from Portland to Spokane, 375 miles north-eastward by night; the sightseer goes by day. I have been over the ground several times. One of the most scenic trips, I am told, in all the world is that along the Columbia river, for fifty miles to the east from Portland, especially by motor. Naturally the railroad stays close to the water level near the river but the highway is varied, at times far up the mountain side and again down



Courtesy J. S. Billings & Son, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Well Improved Farmstead

on the lower levels. Leaving Portland the train runs along by many fields of small acreage and of much luxuriance for the rainy season begins in the early fall in the west Oregon country; grass, kale, roots, and a variety of soil products grow rank and succulent.

The Columbia river is described as one of the most wonderful streams in America. Steamboat traffic occurs as far up stream as Lewistown, Idaho, and I believe for a distance beyond where the Snake flows into the Columbia. A few miles from Portland the mountains are close to the river and in many places the right-of-way has been blasted from the mountain side. Many water falls on either side of the river lend a life and beauty to the scene. Of these Multnomah Falls are the most distinctive, having a sheer drop of 620 feet. As the Cascade Ranges are passed, low hills stretch away on either side from the river and the evidence of rainfall is lacking. It is a dry country from there on save where the water has been diverted from the streams for irrigation purposes.

The Western Royal

A unique setting was provided for the Western Royal Livestock Show at Spokane. The previous arrangement at the stockyards did not prove satisfactory because of the inconvenience in reaching the show. But there are elevated tracks on which the Milwaukee and Union Pacific enter the city close to the heart of the business district and by providing temporary sidings an ideal setting for the show beneath these tracks was had. One might pass these elevated tracks many times a year without thinking of the possibility of staging a show there but once plans were made for doing so the advantages were quickly recognized. Spacious alleys, adequate stall space, high ceilings and location were advantages both to the exhibitors and the patrons of the show. Both the business interests of Spokane and the stockmen acquired a degree of enthusiasm regarding the future of the show. It was self-sustaining this year and plans are already being worked out for the making of a larger exposition next year.

The Shorthorn exhibits were decidedly creditable though somewhat restricted for the same reasons as affected the Portland entries. The ratings were made by John White of the firm of Jackson & White, Hurley, So. Dak. One of the most important features of the show was the Boys' and Girls' Club contest. This was a Shorthorn steer club, the steers having been provided by F. M. Rothrock of the Hercules Ranch. They were fed, fitted, and exhibited by the youthful members of the club and were sold according to their rating in the class; the first winner brought 46c; the 24th win-

class, selling higher than three of the steers that stood above.

As an outgrowth of this club effort three other clubs are already in the initial stage of organization. Such efforts as these are of fundamental worth. They teach the practical side of improved livestock maintenance and encourage early identity for young people with this important branch of agriculture.

As a result of the activity of Mr. Rothrock and the association's representative, A. E. Lawson, both of whom reside in Spokane, and others identified with the improved livestock interests, there has developed among Spokane business men a definite sentiment favoring the growing of livestock and better agriculture, a sentiment that has a useful relation to the broad development of these interests in the territory known as the Inland Empire, an area comprising eastern Washington, northern Idaho, western Montana and a section of northeastern Oregon, of which Spokane is the trade center.

The journey back to the Mississippi valley is always full of interest for one considers the situation and prospects in relation to what has been observed at these western expositions with increased attendance annually, and among their supporting forces, for whom one's respect grows with each recurring contact. The return at this season has an added interest for it is but a brief lapse of time till the final exposition of the year is staged, the International at Chicago, where will gather from all parts the representatives of advanced husbandry.

As I rode eastward from Pocatello, Idaho, along the expanding valley of the Bear river and Ham's Fork over into the Green river valley, we noted many herds, yet as compared with the territory represented the numbers are small. These valleys are devoted to hay production chiefly and the herds come down out of the mountains and the hills for the winter. Scattered along these yellow meadows the numbers are emphasized and the size of the individuals also under the atmospheric conditions. For the most part these herds were of good breeding, well-shaped, thrifty cattle with Shorthorn blood predominating.



Courtesy T. J. Clarke, Pella, Iowa

Royal Lancaster at Nineteen Months

ner, the last in the class, 10c; the others ranged between. It was an interesting demonstration of feeding and caretaking ability on the part of the young people, and happily everyone made money on the investment. There was only one girl in the club. Her entry won sixth in its

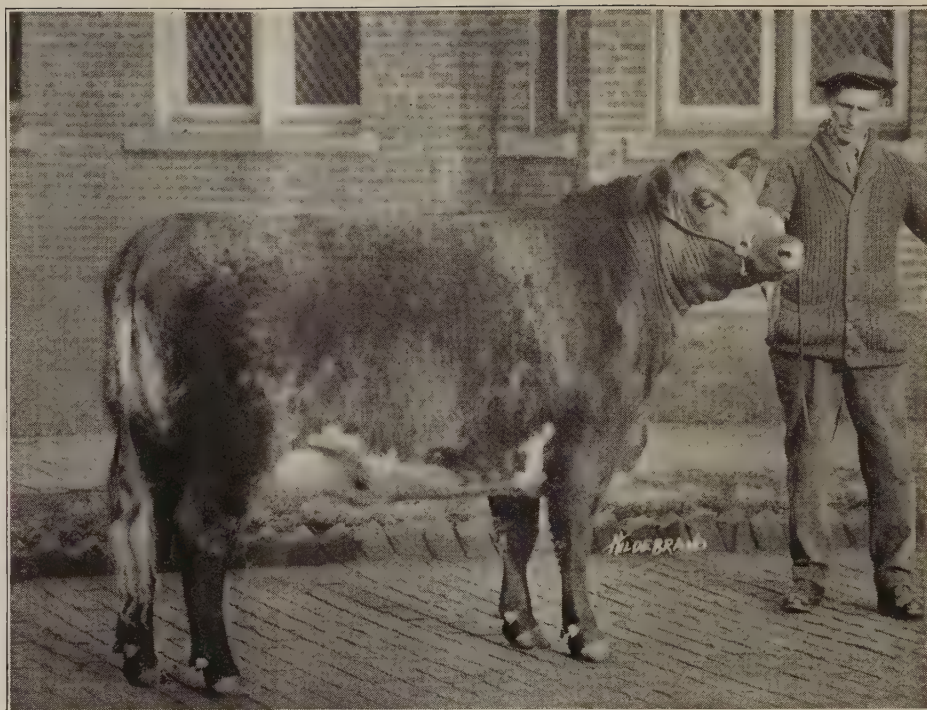
To all of my inquiries among stock-growers and ranchmen in the northwest clear to the coast the responses indicated a reduced stock of cattle. These responses were most emphatic, relating to Montana and northern Wyoming. There seems to be a general effort at restocking. Apparently the movement will be slow for lack of a source of supply and in many cases limited finances.

There is always a feeling of security and assurance to me when after traversing the marvelous irrigated districts of the west and the sub-irrigated valleys of the range country, I come back into the central section. As the train glides down the imperceptible slope eastward the fields unfold and stretch out to the horizon in all directions where herds are more frequent suggestive of production and sustaining power of unlimited volume.

International Exposition

The International has passed into history with its record display. There were listed in the official catalogue 700 Shorthorns including the Polled Shorthorns. This does not take into consideration the Shorthorn carloads, one of which, won first place over all breeds in the largest class, thirteen carloads, of the car lot show.

In the breeding classes the strength of the Shorthorn exhibit outclassed any previous show at the International or elsewhere on the continent. The prizes were widely distributed, the four championships going to three states, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky, Ohio claiming two of the four.



Courtesy University of California, Davis, Calif.

Lula Mayflower by a Shorthorn Sire and out of an Angus Dam, Grand Champion "Steer," International, 1921

The grand champion "steer" of the show was a California entry, a heifer, bred and shown by the University of California, sired by a Shorthorn bull, Sultan Mayflower and out of an Angus dam.

As a suggestion of the size of the various classes in the breeding section, sixty-two senior heifer calves were lined up before the judge. Many a first winner

in other important shows was left outside the prize money though twenty places were reserved for the prize list. All in all it was a display of excellence strikingly so and distributed in marked degree of uniformity.

In the Milking Shorthorn division there was an increased entry list with Colorado dividing championship honors with the east, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Impressive Milk Records

By J. L. Tormey

Milk production assumes some importance on practically every farm. In the early agricultural development of our country each farmer aimed to produce milk to supply the wants of his family for milk and butter. The surplus was marketed as milk if the farmer lived near town or city and as home-made butter if he lived more remote. As farming territory widened out, cities grew larger, transportation facilities improved and markets more specialized, farming and production on farms became more specialized.

Thus we see whole districts of the country given over to wheat production; other sections are given over to the production of corn which is fed to cattle and hogs for meat production; other districts specialize on the production of beef cattle and sheep, destined to be fed in districts where corn production occupies the attention of farmers. In these districts milk production is limited to the immediate needs of the producers.

The growth of cities increases the consumption of dairy products. Farmers living near cities or on small farms are generally dairymen. Dairy farming

gives work for more hands and provides a steady income. Whole milk is a perishable product and must reach the consumer as quickly as possible after being drawn from the cow. Nearness to market, a liberal labor supply and strict attention to details are necessary in successful milk production.

European conditions as related to cattle production present a condition similar to those already existing in the northeastern section of the United States, from Chicago eastward; and one which is rapidly approaching the entire cornbelt. Consumers demand meat and milk. The average consumer does not demand and cannot afford to buy prime meat. Producers on the average do not produce prime cattle, but are interested in cheapness and rate of gain.

France, Germany and the British Isles present examples of livestock production in the midst of great industrial activity. The dual-purpose cow that produces milk for immediate sale and a steer that will make meat profitable has

been developed there to meet these conditions. Thomas Bates, almost a century ago, developed his Shorthorn type to meet just such conditions and a half century after his time, L. D. May and J. K. Innes set about to develop a type adapted to the needs of and appealing to the farmers of the Middle Atlantic and New England States. From rather a humble beginning the Glenside herd, owned in turn by J. K. Innes, May and Otis and L. D. May, has grown in size and its reputation is international. During all this time the guiding and directing hand has been that of Mr. May. Type, of course, he adhered to, but final selection of females was based upon ability to produce—proven by the scales and the Babcock test.

In 1915, Volume 1 of the Milking Shorthorn Year Book was published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and contained records of 246 cows. Thirty-two of those records had been made under Cow Testing Association supervision and 214 were private. The cows were owned by thirty-two different owners in ten different states. The earliest made records published was

that of Luvia Clay V39-508. She was born April 28, 1893. Starting her record in May, 1895, just twenty years before the publication of Volume 1, she produced 8,685.6 pounds of milk.

Volume 2 contained 181 records, fifteen of which were class A; 35, class B; and 131, class 6. The cows were owned by 51 owners from 17 states.

Volume 3 appearing in 1917 contained 171 records, 46 of which were A; 41, B, and 84, C. They were owned by 43 owners from 16 states.

Volume 4 appearing in 1918 contained 211 records, 64 of which were A records; 37, B, and 110, C. Forty-five owners from 19 different states sent the records.

In 1919 and 1920 there were many requests for all the records made by Shorthorn cows. Volume 1 and 2 of the Year Book had become exhausted. Accordingly all records made to June 1st, 1920, were published in Volume 5. The records were all classified according to ages of cows at time of starting tests and also arranged in order of fat production in the various classes.

In Volume 5 there are 1,032 records,

totaling 8,741,804.2 pounds milk, averaging 8,470.7 pounds milk, and 529 fat records, averaging 331.8 pounds. One hundred and twenty-six individuals and firms from twenty-five different states and Canada are represented in this volume.

Volume 6, published in 1921, contains 245 records, 142 of which are class A; 90, class B, and 13 are private records. In this volume appear the names of seventeen men who published their first records.

All the records published represent 143 individuals and firms in twenty-seven states and Canada. The constantly widening territory and the gradual turning toward official testing and elimination of private testing are brought out by review of the records.

Prospective purchasers are demanding animals with published records and breeders are falling into line to get records on their cows as rapidly as possible.

The accompanying tabulation is a recapitulation of all Milking Shorthorn records in the six volumes of the Record of Merit:

MILK PRODUCTION OF ALL COWS IN RECORD OF MERIT (Vols. 5 and 6)

Age	No. Cows	Total Milk	Average Yearly Milk Production
Mature	546	5,405,229.50	9,899.68
Senior 4 years old	72	649,957.20	9,027.04
Junior 4 years old	76	639,136.44	8,409.69
Senior 3 years old	104	854,608.66	8,217.40
Junior 3 years old	105	783,760.35	7,464.40
Senior 2 years old	204	1,395,256.85	6,839.50
Junior 2 years old	152	991,261.72	6,521.45
Senior yearling	17	112,614.20	6,624.36
Junior yearling	1	8,201.00	8,201.00
	1,277	10,840,015.92	8,488.65

FAT PRODUCTION OF ALL COWS IN RECORD OF MERIT

Age	No. Cows	Total Milk	Total Fat	Ave. Yearly Fat Production	Ave. % Fat
Mature	328	3,282,554.5	127,667.37	339.23	3.89
Senior 4 years old	44	393,395.8	15,499.09	352.07	3.93
Junior 4 years old	41	342,795.5	13,938.66	339.96	4.06
Senior 3 years old	70	567,934.6	22,153.02	316.47	3.90
Junior 3 years old	64	480,696.1	15,183.13	237.24	3.16
Senior 2 years old	133	921,481.5	36,752.09	276.33	3.98
Junior 2 years old	78	519,226.4	20,761.82	266.17	3.99
Senior yearling	8	53,216.2	2,127.72	267.94	4.03
Junior yearling	1	8,201.0	334.06	334.06	4.07
	767	6,569,501.6	254,416.96	331.70	3.87

Shorthorns Most Profitable

(From The Milking Shorthorn Journal)

"Leo L. Cornish's Valley View Milking Shorthorns (Warren County, Pa.), produced an average of 10,063 pounds of milk, testing 4.52 percent, 455 pounds of butterfat last year. His whole milk was produced at a cost of \$1.029 per cwt, or 22.7 cents per pound for each pound of butterfat produced. The herd produced more milk and more butterfat than any other herd in the cow testing association, the fifteen other herds being Holstein herds.

"The fifteen herds of Holsteins produced on the average 7,384 pounds of

milk and 317 pounds of butterfat. Cost of production of milk per cwt. in the fifteen Holstein herds was \$1.62, 59.1 cents per cwt. more than the Milking Shorthorns cost. Cost of production of butterfat in the fifteen Holstein herds was 37.7 cents, 15 cents per pound above the Milking Shorthorn cost.

"In other words, the cost of production of ten cows producing whole milk at the Milking Shorthorn rate and cost was \$1,035.48, while the cost of the same milk at the Holstein cost would be \$1,630.20, or \$604.72 more than the Milking Shorthorn cost.

"The cost of production of ten cows producing butterfat at the Milking Shorthorn rate and cost would be \$1,033.30, while the cost of producing the same amount of butterfat with Holsteins would be \$1,716.10, or \$682.80 more than the Milking Shorthorn cost.

"Mr. Cornish sold his product at a rate of \$3.53 per cwt. for whole milk, or 78 cents per pound for butterfat. Selling the production at the Cornish rate of production and the Cornish selling price, brings a whole milk revenue of \$3,552.24. The production of ten cows producing an average of the fifteen Holstein herds, sold at the Cornish rate, would be \$2,606.55, or \$945.69 less than the Milking Shorthorn revenue.

"The production of ten Cornish cows, selling at the Cornish rate secured for butterfat for a year would be \$3,560.56. The production of ten cows at the rate of the average of the fifteen Holstein herds would be \$2,472.60 for a year, or \$1,087.96 less than the Milking Shorthorn production.

"The Holstein herd producing the largest amount of milk produced an average of 9,789 pounds, at a feed cost per cwt. of milk produced of \$1.734, 70 cents more than Mr. Cornish's cost, and 11 cents more than the average cost of the fifteen Holstein herds.

"The profit above the cost of feed on ten cows, producing at the Milking Shorthorn rate of the Cornish herd and selling the milk at the price obtained by



The International Judges: J. Charles Yule, Left, John E. Robbins, Right

Cornish is \$2,516.00. The profit on ten cows producing at the average rate of the fifteen Holstein herds and selling at the same price is \$1,314.00, or \$1,202.76 less than the Shorthorn profit. The Milking Shorthorn profit is nearly double the Holstein profit.

"The profit above cost of feed on ten cows producing at the rate of the Valley View Milking Shorthorn herd and selling butterfat at the same price obtained by it, is \$2,527.26. On ten cows producing at the rate of the fifteen Holstein herds and selling at the Cornish price for butterfat, the profit is \$1,277.50, or \$1,249.76 less than the Milking Shorthorn profit. On butterfat, as well as on a whole milk basis, the Milking Shorthorn profit is practically double the Holstein profit."



Courtesy John Alexander & Sons, Aurora, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Good Females These of a Type Suggesting Utility

An Opportunity for Country Bankers

If a consensus of opinion among country bankers were expressed it would no doubt indicate in the bankers' minds a sharp distinction between two classes of borrowers: those who patiently and pursuing reasonably conservative methods till the land and manage their herds, and those who have followed a speculative course, encountering the conditions and hazards that always attend the speculator's movements. There would be a positive tone to this expression; the listener would not require an ear trumpet; he would readily get the drift of the bankers' opinion by merely noting their facial expressions.

The steady-going, careful, industrious farmer who practices economy has found in the eyes of the banker a degree of favor which in those active, feverish days of the war he did not enjoy. I do not mean to suggest that he was ever in disfavor, but his requirements were so modest with those of the man actuated by speculative instincts that during those money-making days he did not loom large on the banker's horizon. But his day is at hand, and it is fortunate not only for him but for all of the interests that are closely related to agriculture.

The chief concern in every community—I use the words "every community" advisedly—is to straighten out individual financial matters; to take care of interest payments and taxes; to arrange for a continuance of such obligations as may not be met at this time, and to proceed with production and marketing. It is the same everywhere. We are trying to find the way out.

When the prices of grain and hay were soaring, the tendency, as a matter of course, was to devote every acre to production, and then market them—for cash. This course played no small part

Written by Frank D. Tomson for The Breeder's Gazette

in stripping or well-nigh stripping farms of livestock. Grain and hay were cash in hand. Who could have been so blind as to fail to see that if the stock-owner was compelled to pay the prices for feed that the farmer received for it, plus moving charges, he (the stock-owner) was piling up a bill of at least noticeable proportions? Of course high prices prevailed for livestock as well, but when ranchmen in the northwest were obliged to pay \$40 to \$60 per ton for alfalfa, depending on the location and the urgency of their requirements, they must have entertained envious thoughts concerning those who had hay to sell. It was a temporary situation. Through the cornbelt this extreme and hazardous situation did not exist, but prices for forage and grains held to so high a level that if the herds and flocks that fed upon them were not also of a high level of merit and value there was no assurance then of profit in their consumption.

But all this has changed. I have found nowhere anyone sufficiently optimistic as to predict that grain-growing may be continued on a satisfactory profit basis. We have passed suddenly from the day of golden grain with the term "golden" having a monetary significance. There must be now a readjustment of farm practices. No one is more deeply concerned than the banker with this change of methods. Strong banks are not found where agricultural prosperity is on the decline. Banks flourish where their patrons thrive, and they grow strong just in proportion to the acquisition of financial strength in the communities from which they obtain their patronage. It is a wise banker

who studies carefully the possibilities of his community and those of the individuals who look to him for financial lubrication. He will find in any locality where stockraising has not been followed that the best which the soil had to offer in the way of natural fertility has been taken from it. He will be forced to acknowledge that a change in methods is necessary in order to conserve such fertility as remains and restore as much as possible as a safeguard against the future. He will find many of his farmer patrons practically without livestock. He will find, too, that many of them—most of them—can only acquire such as are needed by using borrowed money. This is not a reflection on farmers; they pursued what appeared to be the most profitable course during the war, and the money earned was used for investment.

It is the farmer who needs the banker's cooperation and support at this time, who is the safest risk for the banker. He will not be a heavy borrower, but he will be a safe one. He should be encouraged to place upon his farm the best class of livestock of the breed that may be reasonably expected to make the surest returns. The nearer he gets to purebreds when he makes an investment the better, and the more meritorious the purebreds, so far as practical uses on the average farm are concerned, the more certain will be his accumulation as the years pass. In my judgment bankers can wisely take some pains to familiarize themselves with these men, and wherever it seems probable that the farmer would do his part toward keeping stock of the higher standards he should be encouraged to make a moderate investment, and be supplied with the necessary funds.

Recently I attended in northwestern

Kansas a bankers' picnic held on the farm of E. A. Cory in Cloud county. Mr. Cory is a banker, but he is a farmer first of all. He has a considerable herd of registered Shorthorns that have been handled under the kind of conditions that any western Kansas or western Nebraska farmer could easily provide. It

tress, and many losses. Good men by the hundreds have followed this gamble through the years, only to come to the reckoning day, when such of their possessions as remained were swept away. Any stockyard man of long experience can name them by the dozens; good men they were, strong, energetic and cour-

parently a misconception of the security offered by those who breed good livestock. Perhaps the turn-over has not been sufficiently frequent to interest the banker, but the farmer-breeder has always been a good risk.

I can understand how a banker may assume that because there are those who



Courtesy Bluemont Farms, Manhattan, Kans.

Photo by Hildebrand

There is an Advantage in Building a Herd on This Kind of a Foundation

does not cost Mr. Cory any more to raise his Shorthorns than it costs the average farmer to raise his grades, provided that the farmer believes in keeping his cattle in a fairly thrifty condition. A few weeks ago Mr. Cory marketed a carload of calves as steers; at the same time one of his neighbors shipped a part of a carload of grade calves of the same age, costing as much to produce and feed. The Cory calves sold for more than \$20 higher per head than his neighbor's calves. A little extra weight and a little extra quality, both the result of good breeding, made this difference in price. In all probability this additional \$20 represented all of the profit, in which case the neighbor had no profit other than the fertility which the calves and their dams returned to the land. On other occasions I have visited the Cory farm, and noted the economical methods which he employs in handling his breeding herd and growing out his calves. One thing I noticed particularly: the cows are good milkers. This a basic essential in a useful farm cow.

One may visit leading cattle markets day after day, year in and year out, and observe that the shipper of well-bred cattle takes home more dollars than the shipper whose consignments represent mongrel breeding. There is no argument on that score. The value of good breeding to the grower is everywhere acknowledged by informed men.

It has long been a practice of bankers to extend credit to cattle feeders who largely make their purchases at the markets, competing with other feeders, with butchers and shippers and often with the packers themselves, paying the freight out to the country and back again, with all incidental charges. There are many hazards and unfortunately many sleepless nights, many days of dis-

ageous, but the odds were against them. In spite of this fact, there has always been a friendly attitude on the part of the banks toward these men of courage and persistence who stayed by their practice through periods of good times and bad, with a dogged determination that could not fail to hold one's respect. On the other hand, there has been ap-

embark in the purebred business purely on a speculative basis—who traffic in purebred stock and do not become breeders,—speculation is a prevailing tendency; but it is not. There are in excess of 40,000 breeders of Shorthorns in the United States, but a mere handful of all that number have conducted their business along a line that could fairly



Courtesy L. A. Gridley, Geneva, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Good Shorthorns have an Ideal Environment Amid Grass, Clear Running Water and Shade

be classed as speculative. The other 39,000 or 39,900, as the case may be, are pursuing the even tenor of their way: raising calves, feeding the farm crops to the stock, marketing the surplus, going along quietly using some borrowed but limited amount of capital, meeting their obligations, and, if they are doing the best by themselves, gradually weeding out the least profitable animals, retaining the best and occasionally adding one or two for improvement. This situation applies with more or less emphasis to all the well-known breeds. But there are countless numbers of farmers in need of good livestock who should be induced to use their credit at the banks, if necessary, for the purpose of laying the foundations of such herds as their farms will accommodate. Certainly the bankers should look with favor upon this plan, for as their herds increase the resources of the banks will be strengthened. This is the safest, the surest and the most profitable course for country bankers to follow. The risks are reduced to the minimum; they can easily keep in personal touch with this class; the element loss is almost entirely lacking. One will search far to find a farmer-breeder who has conducted his operations as a breeding business, who has given his stock practical care, and who used fair business judgment, who has failed to get ahead financially.

Happily, here and there bankers have taken a keen interest in this phase of agriculture. They have foreseen its possibilities, and been the means of getting various men started on the road to better stock and larger cash accumulations. But—and I say it without the least lack of confidence—there are many bankers who as yet have not given the situation so serious a study as it deserves. The possibilities of growing livestock into profits under practical farm management, with economical methods applied and conservatism all along the line, are far beyond the average estimate. There is money in it.

I have never looked with enthusiasm upon the activities of those who regard the purebred business purely as a speculative opportunity. They are a dormant quantity except during periods when prices mount upward; then they play their active part, flourishing perhaps, contributing here and there to the immediate financial income of others, but with the first positive shrinkage in values they "fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away."

My sympathies have always been with the man who had the farmer-breeder instinct. I have visited hundreds of farm homes and learned the business from the producer's standpoint. Consequently I never think of the industry as having any other basis. I have known many men who began with the most limited means, followed the course of the breeder, and grew into prosperity. I therefore have the utmost confidence in this procedure. No banker could hope for a safer class of patronage, nor is there any other that will play a more important

part in the rebuilding of agricultural profits and bank reserves.

There is one other phase of the matter: the keeping of the best farm young people in farm communities. If they are given an opportunity of working with the best standards of livestock, and have a part in high-grade methods of farm operations, the great majority of them may remain on farms. On the other hand, if only the inferior sorts or grain-farming or a lack of financial progress prevail, they will turn their attention elsewhere. Every sturdy farm boy who turns his back on the farm, and every brainy girl who goes cityward, thereby reduce the future assets of the bank that relies upon rural patronage for its prosperity. Character, the kind of folks and their purposes are indispensable factors in community building.

We have come to the day in this country when steadier and more continuous practices must be applied. We cannot "pull up stakes" and journey to some "land of promise," for there is no other that offers the advantages of other days. We must now largely work out our salvation in the communities wherein we live; whatever expansion is made must be made at home. The day of cheap land has gone. The day of golden opportunities will, with rare exceptions, be the day of well organized, well-directed effort, supported by the best types of live stock on or nearby the old home place.

Business Meeting

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

In the absence of the President H. O. Weaver, Mr. Reid Carpenter presided.

The Chairman: The first item on the program is the roll call. I think if there is no objection we will dispense with the roll call.

The next is the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. All these minutes have been published, and if there is no objection we will dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The next on the program is the appointment of the Committee on Credentials. I will appoint Robert Miller, Mitchell Harrison and J. C. Andrew on that Committee. I am going to ask these same gentlemen to also act as a committee on resolutions. If there are any proxies we would like to have them deposited immediately with the committee.

There will be no President's address as Mr. Weaver is not here, and the address is not in our hands. It will be published later, I suppose, either in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, or in some other manner.

If there is a Secretary's report further than that published in the paper we will hear that now.

Secretary Groves: There is no further report.

The Chairman: There is no Secretary's report other than that you have had published. I do not suppose this Committee is ready to report yet, but there are four directors to be elected, to succeed Mr. B. C. Allen, Mr. F. E. Jack-

son, Mr. John R. Tomson, and Mr. H. O. Weaver, all for a three-year term. Now shall these nominations be made singly or how do you wish them to be made? A motion is in order as to that.

Mr. Gentry: Mr. Chairman, I move that we fill one vacancy at a time. I think that is the quickest way.

Mr. Hagen: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Any remarks? Affirmative voices? Negative voices? The motion is carried.

The first vacancy to be filled is that of Mr. B. C. Allen, of Colorado. Are there any nominations for this vacancy?

Mr. Hinman: I rise to nominate Mr. B. C. Allen to succeed himself.

Mr. Will Pew: I second the nomination.

The Chairman: Mr. Allen is nominated to succeed himself. Are there any other nominations? If there is no objection a motion to suspend the rules and elect Mr. Allen by acclamation will be in order.

Mr. Hinman: I should like to make that motion.

Mr. Rosenberger: I second the motion.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. Affirmative voices? Negative voices? The motion is carried.

The question before the house now is: Those who are in favor of Mr. B. C. Allen succeeding himself will say "aye," those opposed "no." The motion is carried, and the secretary is instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. Allen as director for the three year term.

Secretary Groves: I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. B. C. Allen, to serve as director for the term of three years.

Mr. Flanagan: I move that Mr. Jackson be nominated to succeed himself, and that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Houseman: I second the motion.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. Any remarks on the motion? Affirmative voices? Negative voices? The motion is carried.

The Chairman: The next is Mr. John R. Tomson, Old Man Tomson, of Kansas (laughter).

Mr. Gentry: Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to occupy the floor in recommending to the meeting a gentleman to succeed Mr. Tomson. We all know Mr. Tomson's worth both as a breeder and a member of this Board and I know whereof I speak, because I served with him a number of years on the Board, but I am going to name a gentleman that I think can ably fill that position for the next three years, more ably than it has been filled in the last three years because he has had a few more years' experience, and that is none other than Mr. Tomson himself.

Mr. Blake: I rise to second that nomination. Although living in the neighboring state of Oklahoma I am glad to recommend to you John R. Tomson.

The Chairman: Are there any other nominations?

Mr. Scofield: I move that the nominations be closed, and the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. John R. Tomson to succeed himself.

Mr. Blake: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Affirmative voices on Mr. Scofield's motion? Negative? The motion is carried.

Secretary Groves: I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Mr. John R. Tomson to succeed himself as director for the term of three years.

The next vacancy is that of the term of Mr. H. O. Weaver of Iowa.

Dean Curtiss: Mr. President, I take pleasure in nominating Mr. H. O. Weaver to succeed himself and if there are no other nominations I move the rules be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast the affirmative ballot of the Association for Mr. Weaver for reelection.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye," those opposed "no." The motion is carried.

Secretary Groves: I hereby cast the affirmative ballot of the Association for Mr. H. O. Weaver to succeed himself as director for a term of three years.

The Chairman: The new Board is now elected. We will now have the report of the Committee on Resolutions. We don't need a report of the Committee on Credentials as there appear to be no proxies.

Secretary Groves then read the Report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Your Committee on Resolutions begs to report as follows:

WHEREAS, since our last meeting knowledge has come to us of the decrease of the following Shorthorn breeders, to-wit:

J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas.
Wm. Grace, Barrington, Illinois.
J. E. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio.
A. D. DeGarmo, Highland, Michigan.
Winslow Clark, Shoreham, Vermont.

WHEREAS, in the passing of these, our fellow breeders, the Shorthorn fraternity has lost some of its truest friends and most earnest workers.

WHEREAS, we recognize in these breeders, men highly respected in their communities and in their relations with others both in and out of the Shorthorn world.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association hereby expresses its sincere sorrow in the loss of these deceased brothers, and that this expression of our regard be spread formally upon the minutes of this Association, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved families.

Signed,

Mitchell Harrison, Robert Miller,
J. C. Andrew.

The Chairman: Does any member of the Association know of anybody else that was a member of the Association that has departed this life during the past year? If there is no other suggestion a motion to adopt these resolution is in order.

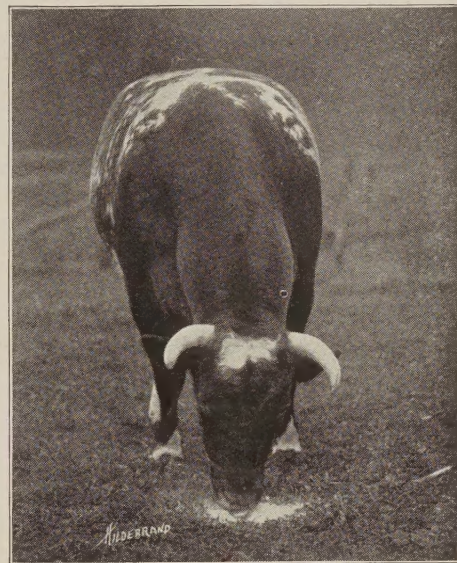
Mr. Scofield: I move the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. James Brown: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Affirmative voices on

the resolution? Negative? The resolutions are adopted.

This concludes the regular business of the Association, and we are ready to adjourn, if there is no further business and nobody wants to say anything for the good of the Association. If there is no further business we will stand adjourned. The meeting then adjourned.



A Rugged Sort

OFFICERS

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President

H. O. Weaver, Wapello, Iowa.

Vice President

Benj. C. Allen, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Treasurer

C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

Secretary

P. K. Groves, Chicago, Ill.

General Executive

F. W. Harding, Chicago, Ill.

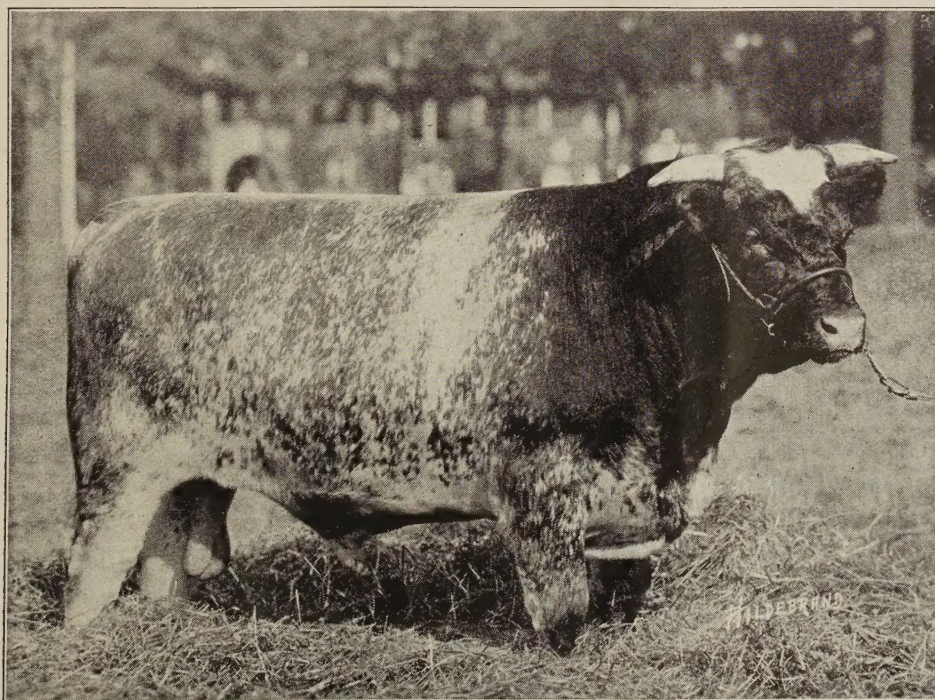
DIRECTORS

Benj. C. Allen...Colorado Springs, Colo.
James Brown.....Chicago, Ill.
Reid Carpenter.....Mansfield, Ohio
F. E. Jackson.....Hurley, S. Dak.
J. A. Kilgour.....Sterling, Ill.
F. M. Rothrock.....Spokane, Wash.
Frank Scofield.....Hillsboro, Tex.
R. H. Scott.....Hickory Valley, Tenn.
H. E. Tener.....Washingtonville, N. Y.
John R. Tomson.....Dover, Kan.
H. O. Weaver.....Wapello, Iowa

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

John C. Burns, Stock Yards Station...
.....Fort Worth, Tex.
W. A. Cochel, Branch Association Office,
Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.
M. J. Flanagan.....Selby, S. D.
A. E. Lawson, 205 Exchange National
Bank Bldg.....Spokane, Wash.
R. M. Murphy.....Knoxville, Tenn.
J. L. Tormey.....Chicago, Ill.
Frank D. Tomson.....Lincoln, Neb.

Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN
AMERICA



Courtesy Bliss Bros., Diagonal, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Royal Sultan, First Prize Junior Yearling Bull, Iowa State Fair, 1921

Public Sales

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SEPT. 21.

EASTERN STATES MILKING SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION (Milking Shorthorns)

	Sold for	Average
6 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 320
25 females.....	.....	429
31 head.....	.....	408
Top bull, Flintstone Sabreur.....	650	.....
Top female, Roan Duchess.....	1,300	.....

SNI-A-BAR FARM, GRAIN VALLEY MO., OCT. 13.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
12 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 344
27 females.....	.....	260
39 head.....	11,125	285
Top bull, Marshall Augustus.....	950	.....
Top female, Gregg Farm's Victoria and bc.....	750	.....

GOLDEN COLO., OCT. 22.

BONVUE FARMS (Milking Shorthorns)

	Sold for	Average
6 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 160
18 females.....	.....	215
24 head.....	.....	201
Top female, Sunnyside Splendor.....	375	.....

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., OCT. 27.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
35 head.....	\$.....	\$ 310
Top bull, Ormondale Radium.....	.....	525
2d.....	.....	750
Top female, Ruby's Gem.....	750	.....

CADIZ, OHIO, OCT. 29.

HARRISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
41 head.....	\$ 8,200	\$ 200
Top female, Renown Missie.....	495	.....

TOPEKA, KANS., NOV. 3.

SHAWNEE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
10 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 260
36 females.....	.....	178
46 head.....	.....	198
Top bulls, King Cole, Blue-mont Courtier and Vain Sultan, each.....	400	.....
Top female, Lavender Charm.....	405	.....

MACON, MO., NOV. 8.

CHAS. J. WRIGHT, ERNEST WRIGHT, JOSIAH HUNTSMAN & SON AND J. F. RICHARDS & SON

	Sold for	Average
6 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 87
34 females.....	.....	192
40 head.....	7,040	176
Top female, Miss Violet's Bud.....	400	.....

PARIS, MO., NOV. 9.

MONROE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
8 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 140
32 females.....	.....	175
40 head.....	6,717	168
Top bull, Collynie Gift.....	485	.....
Top female, Collynie Bashful.....	345	.....

PORTLAND, ORE., NOV. 10.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
26 bulls.....	\$ 7,900	\$ 304
30 females.....	6,130	204
56 head.....	14,030	251
Top bull, Hercules Model.....	1,575	.....
Top female, Orange Blossom Lady.....	625	.....

MEXICO, MO., NOV. 10.

	Sold for	Average
2 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 176
32 females.....	.....	164
34 head.....	.....	165
Top bull, Gypsy Baron.....	310	.....
Top female, Gypsy of Long-branch.....	750	.....

WOODLAND, CALIF., NOV. 16.

	Sold for	Average
1 bull.....	\$.....	\$ 250
21 females.....	.....	372
22 head.....	.....	267
Top female, Village Beauty E.....	1,050	.....

WAUKESHA, WIS., NOV. 26.

	Sold for	Average
16 bulls.....	\$13,840	\$ 865
37 females.....	29,235	787
53 head.....	43,075	812
Top bull, Sultan Clarion.....	2,700	.....
Top female, Anoka Crocus.....	2,000	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 1.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for	Average
11 bulls.....	\$ 6,435	\$ 585
40 females.....	27,220	680
51 head.....	33,655	660
Top bull, Omega's Champion.....	1,500	.....
Top female, Countess Vesta.....	2,400	.....

MT. PLEASANT, IOWA, DEC. 2.

	Sold for	Average
5 bulls.....	\$ 4,945	\$ 989
77 females.....	18,015	233
82 head.....	22,960	280
Top bull, Cumberland Gift.....	3,500	.....
Top female, Clipper of Oakdale.....	1,015	.....

The Season's Champions to Date

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Corston Masher, Warm Creek Land & Livestock Co., Wells, Nev.; junior and grand champion bull, Pacheco Lad 215th, Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.; junior champion female, Caledonia Mischievous 2d, Caledonia Farms, West Sacramento, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Avon's Crown, F. E. Jackson, Hurley, S. D.; junior and grand champion bull, Snow Bird, McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D.; senior champion female, Clipper's Belle, South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. D.; junior and grand champion female, Lady Cumberland, McCone Bros.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW (San Francisco)

Senior champion bull, Ormondale Radium 2d, Ormondale Ranch, Redwood City, Calif.; junior and grand champion bull, Collynie Prince Lavender, Easton & Ward, Diablo, Calif.; senior and grand champion female, White Pacheco, Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif.; junior champion female, Mary Ann Rush, University of California, Davis, Calif.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Count Tickford, Santa Rosa Stock Farm, Santa Rosa, Calif.; junior champion bull, Count Crystal, Santa Rosa Stock Farm; senior and grand champion female, Bellevue Daisy, Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun, Calif.; junior champion female, Santa Rosa Butterfly, Santa Rosa Stock Farm.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL (Portland)

Senior champion bull, Lavender Stamp, Day & Rothrock Co., Spokane, Wash.; junior and grand champion bull, Hercules Model, Day & Rothrock Co.; senior champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock Co.; junior and grand champion female, Sultan's Dale, Pacheco Cattle Co.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Count Tickford, Santa Rosa Stock Farm; junior champion bull, Foothills Milkman, Foothills Farm, Inc.; senior and grand champion female, Bellevue Daisy, Alexander & Kellogg; junior champion female, Foothills Kismet 11th, Foothills Farm, Inc.

SPOKANE INTERSTATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Lavender Stamp, Day & Rothrock, Sprague, Wash.; junior champion bull, Hercules Model, Day & Rothrock; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock; junior champion female, Hercules Topsy 5th, Day & Rothrock.

WYOMING STATE FAIR

All championships awarded to C. Hauf, Glendo, Wyo.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (Hutchison)

Senior and grand champion bull, Bapton Corporal, Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kans.; junior champion bull, Marshal Gold, Tomson Bros., Dover and Wakarusa, Kans.; senior and grand champion female, Pleasant Avenir 2d, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; junior champion female, Augusta 116th, Tomson Bros.

SIOUX CITY INTERSTATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Sultan's Robin, Ben G. Studer, Wesley, Iowa; junior and grand champion bull, Sultan's Jubilee, Ben G. Studer; senior champion female, Honey Flower 6th, A. T. Jones, Everly, Iowa; junior and grand champion female, Lovely Memory 3d, A. T. Jones.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Max Marumot, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion bull, Pride of Grandview, Buckland Hall Farm, Inc., Nokesville, Va.; senior and grand champion female, Missie of Oakdale 2d, M. & J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.; junior champion female, Vint Hill Mina, Buckland Hall Farm.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Lespedeza Sultan 2d, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; senior champion female, Lady Dorothy, Imp., Carpenter & Ross; junior and grand champion female, Countess Vesta, W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION (Springfield, Mass.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Marumot, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Pride of Grandview, Buckland Hall Farm; senior champion female, Pleasant Roseleaf, Buckland Hall Farm; junior and grand champion female, Vint Hill Mina, Buckland Hall Farm.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Flintstone Model, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; junior champion bull, British Chief, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Rosa Geneva 3d, Donald Woodward, LeRoy, N. Y.; junior champion female, Rosa Belle, Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Lespedeza Sultan 2d, Lespedeza Farm; senior champion female, Maxwalton Mina 20th, Carpenter & Ross; junior and grand champion female, Countess Vesta, Chenoweth Farm, Shelbyville, Ky.

TRI-STATE FAIR (Memphis, Tenn.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Lespedeza Sultan 2d, Lespedeza Farm; senior champion female, Lady Dorothy, Carpenter & Ross; junior and grand champion female, Countess Vesta, Chenoweth Farms.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Major, C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio; junior champion bull, Millbrook Imperial, Roy T. Johnson, Flushing, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Mullberry's Pride, Roy T. Johnson; junior champion female, Millbrook Sweetness, Roy T. Johnson.

MONTANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Lavender Stamp, Day & Rothrock; junior champion bull, Hercules Model, Day & Rothrock; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock; junior champion female, Hercules Matchless 2d, Day & Rothrock.

COLORADO STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Littleton, Colo.; junior champion bull, Max-Mill Marmion, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co.; senior and grand champion female, Max-Mill Myrtle, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR (Oklahoma City)

Senior champion bull, King Cumberland, Joseph Grimes & Son, Kingfisher, Okla.; junior and grand champion bull, Sultan Stamp, A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; senior champion female, Pleasant Avene 2d, H. C. Lookabaugh; junior and grand champion female, Augusta 116th, Tomson Bros.

WASHINGTON STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Lavender Stamp, Day & Rothrock; junior champion bull, Hercules Model, Day & Rothrock; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock; junior champion female, Hercules Topsy 5th, Day & Rothrock.

OREGON STATE FAIR

All championships awarded to C. W. DeLay, Hot Lake, Ore.

**SNI-A-BAR FARMS SHORTHORN FIELD SHOW
(Grain Valley, Mo.)**

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Omega's Champion, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.; senior champion female, Crimson Lass, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.; junior and grand champion female, Lady Gloster, Tomson Bros.

OKLAHOMA FREE FAIR (Muskogee)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Sultan Stamp, A. B. Campbell; senior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Mina 20th, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion female, Augusta 116th, Tomson Bros.

ALABAMA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Matchless Stamp, H. D. Brannan & Son, Belvidere, Tenn.; junior champion bull, Buena Vista Beau, J. L. Ormsby, Macon, Miss.; senior and grand champion female, Glenwood Matchless, H. D. Brannan & Son; junior champion female, Buena Vista Sultana, J. L. Ormsby.

VERMONT STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Knowsley Prince 2d, Batchelder Farms, Mont Vernon, N. H.; junior and grand champion bull, Greatwood Grenadier, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt.; senior and grand champion female, Hutton Ruby 2d, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt.; junior champion female, Greatwood Ruby, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt.

MIDLAND EMPIRE FAIR (Billings, Mont.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Mount Victoria Stamp, Hill Cattle Corporation, Livingston, Mont.; junior champion bull, Mar Champion, Lowe & Powers, Culbertson, Mont.; senior champion female, Monarch Lady, Hauf & Sons, Glendo, Wyo.; junior and grand champion female, Car Duchess, Lowe & Powers.

INTER-STATE FAIR (Trenton, N. J.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Marumot, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Pride of Grandview, Buckland Hall Farm; junior and grand champion female, Vint Hill Mina, Buckland Hall Farm.

SOUTHEASTERN FAIR (Atlanta, Ga.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Marumot, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Lespedeza Sultan 2d, Lespedeza Farm; senior champion female, Flower of Greenfield, A. R. Swann & Son, Dandridge, Tenn.; junior and grand champion female, Lespedeza Blossom 9th, Lespedeza Farm.

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Marumot, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Pride of Grandview, Buckland Hall Farm; senior and grand champion female, Pleasant Rose Leaf, Buckland Hall Farm; junior champion female, Sultan's Fortune 2nd, Buckland Hall Farm.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

Senior and grand champion bull, Max Journalist, J. M. Campbell; junior champion bull, Sultan Stamp, A. B. Campbell; senior champion female, Lackawana Violet, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.; junior and grand champion female, Jubilee Model, Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

UTAH STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Corston Masher, Warm Creek Land & Livestock Co., Wells, Nev.; junior and grand champion bull, Josephine's Lord, John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; senior and grand champion female, Lord's Daisy, John H. Seely & Sons; junior champion female, Sweet Golden Rose, Warm Creek Land & Livestock Co.

WESTERN ROYAL SHOW (Spokane, Wash.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Lavender Stamp, Day & Rothrock; junior champion bull, Hercules Model, Day & Rothrock; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock; junior champion female, Upper-mill's Violet 2d, John H. Seely & Sons.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Tuckwiller Bros., Lewisburg, W. Va.; junior champion bull, R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.; senior champion female, R. W. Everett; junior and grand champion female, Tuckwiller Bros.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Matchless Stamp, H. D. Brannan & Son; junior champion bull, Maxwalton Romper, R. W. Everett; senior champion bull, Roan Jewel 5th, H. D. Brannan & Son; junior and grand champion female, Duchess of Noxubee, J. L. Ormsby.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla.; junior champion bull, A. B. Campbell, Jr.; senior and grand champion female, H. C. Lookabaugh.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

All championships awarded to R. W. Everett, Pisgah Forest, N. C.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Senior and grand champion bull, Cloverleaf Royal, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Bloomdale Leader, Carr Bros. & Co., Bad Axe, Mich.; senior champion female, Lovely Thaxton 2d, Maryvale Farm, Youngstown; junior and grand champion female, Countess Vesta, W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Kirklevington King, The Bonvue Farms, Denver, Colo.; junior champion bull, British Victor, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Queenston Belle, Peter Trayner & Son, Koshkonong, Wis.; junior champion female, Princess Signet, The Otis Herd.

Index for this Issue

Burns, John C.	Fitting Shorthorns for Show or Sale..	12-3
Cochel, W. A.	Public Business Efficiency.....	7-8
Editorial	.....	14-5-6
Harding, F. W.	Observations in South America.....	3-4
Longley, Hal	An Opportunity for the Young Man...	9
Miscellaneous	Business Meeting.....	26-7
	Fifth National Shorthorn Congress, Show and Sale.....	Back Cover
	From a Banker-Farmer.....	8
	Index for This Issue.....	29
	Officers.....	27
	Public Sales.....	28
	Shorthorns Most Profitable.....	23
	The Season's Champions to Date.....	28-9
Tomson, F. D.	An Opportunity for County Bankers..	24-5
	Attending the Pacific Coast Shows..	17-8-9-20-1
	The Herdsman.....	1
Tormey, J. L.	Growth—Past and Prospective.....	10-1
	Impressive Milk Records.....	22-3
Woods, Geo. J.	Relation of Livestock to Business Reconstruction.....	5-6

Fifth National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

February 21-22-23, at CHICAGO

LIBERAL CASH PRIZES

300 Select Shorthorns
100 Bulls 200 Females

All animals entered in the show will be sold in the sale.

The annual Shorthorn Congress is recognized as the most important breed event of the year, first from the seller's standpoint as the favorable attention of prospective buyers throughout this country and those of other countries contemplating making exports has been gained. From the buyer's point of view it is of decided importance because of the high character of the annual offerings both as to individuality and bloodlines and the numbers submitted for sale.

Especial care is being exercised in the selection of the offering for the forthcoming event the purpose being to assemble 300 Shorthorns of high character, full of quality, of undoubted usefulness that the purchasers may be assured of the greatest value for the investment.

The several classes in which the cattle will be shown in competition for prizes invite the study of all who are in any way interested in Shorthorn breeding. The character of the Show contests will encourage breeders to send forth their most worthy productions which will insure the high merit of the sale offering.

As usual the Congress program will include meetings of instructive interest and a get-together dinner. Other educational features will be provided. As heretofore, the headquarters will be at the Stock Yard Inn. The show and sale will occur in the International Livestock Exposition building.

Entries—Mail certificates of registry to the Shorthorn Association office along with statement of condition and quality of the animals. Same will be passed on promptly.

REMEMBER THESE SHOWS AND SALES

Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 14-21.
Shorthorn sale Wednesday forenoon, Jan. 18.

Kansas National Livestock Exposition, Wichita,
Kan., Jan. 23-28.
Shorthorn sale Thursday, Jan. 26.

Southwest Livestock Exposition and Fat Stock
Show, Fort Worth, Texas, March 9-16.

Southwest American Livestock Exposition, Okla-
homa City, Okla., March 15-22.

LIBERAL PRIZE CLASSIFICATIONS IN EACH SHOW

Shorthorn sales will also be held in connection with the Fort Worth and Oklahoma City shows.

F. W. HARDING, General Executive.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association
13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois